[redacted]

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL: X. NO:

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1922.

TWO ANNAS

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	f 80,000,000 equal	£6,666,663
RESERVE FUNDS	f. 425,513,284 equal	£3,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies
Bandjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Djocja
Djember
Kota Radja
Langsa
Macassar
Medan
Padang
Palembang
Pekalongan
Pontianak
Semarang
Sourabayas
Solo
Tebing Tingg (Do)
Tegal
Tolok Betong
Tjiantjap
Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.

British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Neherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	8437	24th Feb	12th March
Takushima Maru	J. Shibusawa	6968	2nd Mar.	17th Mar
[illegible]Maru	Y Masamune	6988	13th Mar	28 Mar
[illegible]okaMaru	B Takiguchi	469	31st Mar	15th Ap

For freight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
20th „	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „	CHINA	7,902
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
6th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th „	MANTUA*	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th „	KALYAN	8,987
20th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th „	NALDERA*	15,825

MALWA NARKUNDA *MANTUA *NALDERA* *KALYAN	Through steamers from Australia Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
9th Mar.	NIRVANA	8,021
23rd Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,303

* PROCEEDS TO LONDON.

SAILING FOR CHINA

28th February.	SICILIA ..	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers,	
1922		
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbobourne and Sydney.
24th March	Naldera	
5th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Destination,
27th Feb	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
28th „	VARSOVA	Busreh direct.
2nd March	BARJORA	E. & S. Africa.
3rd Mar.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
8th „	KARAPARA	K. & P. Gulf.
End February or Early Mar,	ORNA ..	Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183.

Telephone No. 1320.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	2nd Mar.	16th Mar.
Indus Maru	Nishimura	21st Mar,	4th Apr.
Indo Maru	S. Kamotaka	22nd Mar.	5th Apr.

For Frieght and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20.000.000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4.500.000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkew
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtao
Vladivostock
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	8,996,320

DIRECTRS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parequh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interested allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on appreved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE.

FOR
MARINE F I R E MOTOR
&c.
INSURANCES

APPLY.

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,

A. V. KEITH.
MANAGER
Accident Dept.

GEO BROWN
General Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

SPECIAL BENEFIT ALLOWED

BY THE
BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., LAHORE.
OF
AUTOMATIC REVIVAL OF POLICIES.

For particulars and other information apply to—

B. N. SATHE,
Secretary,
B. I. Co. Ltd.,
Poona City.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office, Lahore.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
182, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „	11,86,84,250
PAID UP „	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. / Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
8/7 Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDEMNITY

MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary
Bundar Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
83 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

INSURANCE.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDIENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13. ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of ¾ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India
Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 3,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary,
369, Bow Bazar
Street Calcutta.

or

The Chief of Agents
D SEN and CO.,
1, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD.

(Established 1906.)

FIRE.

Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

MARINE.

Liberal and quick payments of claims.

LIFE.

Complete protection in Emergency.

Please apply to:—

R. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents.
29, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5138.

Telegrahic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management. Attractive plans Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to

HEAD OFFICE.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard Tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.

Telephone No. 111.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED SOLICITOR ASSISTANT by firm of Solicitors. Salary according to experience and qualifications. Apply Box No. 7783 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A C12249

WANTED AN EXPERT CLOTH SALES-MAN for an up-country cotton Mill. Those having experience in cotton weaving need only apply. Handsome pay with commission. Box No. 7770. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R2931

WANTED—AGENTS and ORGANISERS to sell shares of the National Sugar Mills, Ltd., the only upto date mill in this part of the province, on handsome commission and pay or both. Very good prospects for capable men. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, Ghaziabad, U. P.
A 33

WANTED—A first class DYER and BLEACHER for the Jajodia Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, none need apply who has not had an extensive experience of dying and bleaching of yarn and cloth in first class Cotton Mills, applicant must be thoroughly conversant with all the process of dying and bleaching and the various shades and designs. Apply stating salary and copies of testimonials to THE MANAGING AGENTS, Jajodia Cotton Mills Ltd., 1, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.
A R12230

WANTED—TWO TURNERS on three years' agreement (usual) for Marine Dockyards in the Tanganyika Territory on Florins 150 per mensem, free 3rd class passage to and from Daressalaam. Candidates must have long experience of turning work in a ship and engine repairs works and must be accustomed to accurate screw cutting work and in boring and turning heavy and light castings and forgings. For further particulars apply personally to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROS., 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2958

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MOHAMEDAN GRADUATE of literary taste wants EMPLOYMENT as Secretary or Assistant. Excellent character. Highest references. Write Box No. 7778, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2964

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922 in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C. R2551

BLOCKS TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station.
C R2921

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in Amarchand Building on Ballard Road, immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies Offices. Shops or Show Rooms. Also offices on first floor; all blocks facing see. Situated near Alexandra Dock mole station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 and 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATIAL AMARCHAND, 208/10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R2886

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER". Post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
M R2910

WANTED—PUPILS in Violin and Mandoline by an Instructor. Apply Box No. 7780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2966

FINANCIAL.

BONA FIDE INVESTOR will have on hand by MARCH first to advance upto to Rupees Thirty Lakhs against sound securities in Immoveable properties in Bombay proper. Stocks or—other safe valuables, etc., fairly reasonable interest. No brokers or intermediate party need apply. Correspondence treated strictly confidentially. Apply early to Box 7782 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
R 2970

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ARTICLE—We are the sole proprietors of Cuddapha slabs, polished and unpolished of various descriptions. Rates on—application. I. K. NAIDU and SONS, 21, Commercial Street, Bangalore.
T R2887

BOILERS, new or slightly used 24' x 6½' and 28'x7' or near size. Working Pressure 150 lbs. or more. Crude Oil Engine 80 to 100 B. H. P. or Steam portable engine. Apply with full particulars to TYABJI AND CO., Great Western Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
T R2948

SALE SPEED TRUCKS—Suitable for passenger service at prices defying competition. Very economical in operation and built to last long. Engine and transmission specially designed for hilly country carburettor takes low grade fuel and Engine has selfstarter and dynamo lighting. Apply THE RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R12160

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Brand New Generating Sets from 4 to 20 K.W. 110 Volts. Coupled with Oil Engines starting on Petrol and working on Oil. Apply The EASTERN ELECTRIC L. & P. CO., Hornby Road, Fort.
T R2902

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly embd. in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians. Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar. Kr.
T R2785

GIN FACTORY WASHERS for single and double Gins of Paper and Coir also ready made Rollers for sale. One Steam Engine 14 x 30 and oil engines Rustons from 6 to 65 B. H. P. for immediate delivery. ERUCH D ENGINEER AND CO., Two Tanks, Bombay.
T R2959

FOR SALE—A well-established MILLINERY BUSINESS at Bandra is offered for sale as a going concern, owing to continued ill-health of Proprietress. Apply personally to MADAME LIGHT, 87, Hill Road, Bandra.
T R2948

A BOON TO AGRICULTURISTS. Produce bigger crops and earn greater profits, by application of our guaranteed Indian Bone-meals Apply to The MANURE MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED. NEEMUCH (Gwalior State).
T R2937

FOR SALE—1 Drawing frame of 3 heads and datimries, 1 Slubbing frame of 96 spindles, 2 Intermediate frames of 130 spindles each. 4 Roving frames of 164 spindles each. All of Tweedale and Smalley. Can be seen in working condition at the INDIAN MILL, Ripon Road, Jacob's Circle."
T R2967

TENDERS.

FOR SALE

TENDERS are invited for a bungalow at Santa-Cruz estimated cost Rs. 80,000. Apply personally KORA AND BHATT, Engineers, Bruce Lane, Fort.
TA R2955

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Mahkma Khas, Idar State, Himatnagar, upto 15th March, 1922, for distillation of country liquor for the year 1922-23 for consumption in the Idar State.
TA C12189

ANGLO INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

S. S. ORURO.

FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the sale of the above Steamer belonging to the above Company which is now lying in the Stream off Mazagaon, which has passenger accommodation for about 1,100 pilgrims and 22 first class passengers and has a gross tonnage of 1,913 tons.

The Tenders must be in writing addressed to the Liquidator of the above Company accompanied with 10 per cent. deposit and must be received at his office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before 20th day of March, 1922.

The acceptance of Tenders by the Liquidator will be subject to the sanction of the Court and a further deposit of 15 per cent. of the purchase price of the same will be required to be made on the acceptance of the tender in respect thereof, and at the same time the purchaser will have to sign an agreement in the form, copy of which can be seen at the office of the Liquidator or his attorneys Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, his attorneys, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1922.

N. H. MOOS,
Official Liquidator.
C12239

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—POLICE OFFICERS for the Mudhol State. Only qualified men with experience need apply. Salary according to qualifications.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
to H. H. the Raja
Saheb of MUDHOL.
C12228

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act, a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at our Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 6th day of March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1922.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Liquidators.
C12259

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Public Auction will be held at the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1922, at 6-30 p.m. for the purpose of auctioning the following for the year 1922-23.

(1) Right of skinning dead animals and removing bones from the Municipal Dumping ground.

(2) Right of collecting dung and waste hay from the Municipal stables at Chimbai.

(3) Right of removing lotus flowers from the Municipal tank.

Those who are desirous of taking the above Contracts are requested to be present at the Auction. The conditions of the Contracts will be read out at the time of the Auction.

(Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 22nd February, 1922.
C12258

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution passed at the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company, the Company has been taken into Voluntary Liquidation and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants, have been appointed Liquidators.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1922.

LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.
C12260

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

THIRD AND FINAL CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of the Company, held on 21st February, 1922, the Third and Final Call of Rs. 25 per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents, at the Registered office, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 30th March, 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent will be charged untill payment, to those persons whose names stand on the register, on the 9th March 1922.

By order of the Board.
LALUBAI WALCHAND CAPADIA & CO.,
Agents.

65, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1922.
C12261

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3515 of 1920.

(1) KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ, (2) RATANSEY HIRJI BHOJRAJ and (3) NANJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Money lenders, residing at First Pathan Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) NATHMAL HEMRAJ, alias NATHMAL HEMAJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff, residing at Dadar, outside Bombay. (2) SAGARMAL GANESHMAL also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, a minor, under the age of 18 years, residing at Rani, by his Guardian-ad-litem the said Nathmal Hemraj of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar outside Bombay ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1921, the following immoveable properties wil be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court. Lots Nos. 1 and 2 shall be sold on Sunday, the 26th day of March, 1922, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises and Lot No 3 shall be sold on Wednesday the 5th day of April 1922 at the hour of 5 o'clock, in the afternoon before the Commissioner at his office in the Court House.

PARTICULARS.
LOT NO 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at the village of Danda Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana, situated on the Santa Cruz Jeum Road, containing by admeasurement 1785 square yards being part of Final Plot No. 25 under the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. II and registered in the Collectors books under Survey No. 298 Revision Survey No. 351 Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East partly by the Public Road and partly by the property formerly belonging to Nanabhai Rustomji Gamasji and now belonging to Chaganlal Keshavji on or towards the West by the property forming lot No. 2 on or towards the South by the said Santacruz Jeum Road and on or towards the North by a vacant land belonging to Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar together with bungalow and unfinished stables standing thereon.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at the village of Danda Santacruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana situated on the Santacruz Juem Road containing by admeasurement 1149 square yards or thereabouts being part of Final plot No. 25 under the Santacruz town Planning Scheme No. II and registered in the books of the Collector under No 298 Reveision Survey No. 351 Pot No. 2 bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said property forming Lot No. I on or towards the West by the property of Umakant S. Desai on or towards the South by the said Santacruz Juem Road on or towards the North by the vacant land of Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar together with the Bungalow (unfinished) standing thereon.

LOT NO. 3.

Particulars of the Anik Property:—

All those pieces of land or ground or fields sitrate at Anik in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Salsette, District Thana and registered for Land Revenue as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area Acre	Area Gunthas	Assessment Rs.	Assessment As.	Assessment Ps.
5	2	2	0	22	5	0	0
23	7	1	0	5¼	0	9	0
104	56	2	0	18¼	3	12	0
132	49	2	0	33¾	6	0	0
141	50	9	0	2¼	0	5	0
164	56	1	1	18	10	8	0
171	56	9	0	34¼	6	8	0
235	65	4	0	7	0	15	0
251	71	1	0	7½	1	8	0
238	68	1	0	4¼	0	8	0
258	72	4	0	4¼	0	8	0
259	72	6	0	4½	0	11	0
260	72	7	0	7	0	15	0
		Total	5	35½	41	11	0
		VARKAS LAND.					
207	64	3	0	8	0	8	0
183	59	9	0	20	[illegible]	8	0
186	59	12	0	15	0	0	0
188	59	14	0	5	1	2	0
203	98	7	0	14	0	10	0
210	101	40	1	12	0	8	0
351	208	8	0	12	0	7	0
		Total	3	6	7	1	0
		Grand Total ...	9	1¼	48	12	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1922.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of this Company is now REMOVED to E. D. SASSOON BUILDING, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

Phone 206 P. O. Box No. 8.

MELVILLE LESLIE
Branch Manager.
C12226

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unglazed Wood Free Writing Papers, Unglazed White Printing Papers, Wire Cloth, Collars and Ties, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

18 bales unglazed wood free writing paper No. 17309, in all 7,622 lbs.

22 bales unglazed white printing papers No. 20019.

4 cases steel wire cloth, size 24 by 16 Mesh (green), 100 Rolls.

2 cases Collars and Ties.

8 rolls Doffer fillet each 172 feet.

2 rolls cylinder fillet each 272 feet.

On account and risk of P. Rastamji.

3 cases Allenbury food.

1 case Bynocrismol.

On account and risk of Fidahoosain Abdul Rasul.

1 case Boys and girls Boots.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Bombay Stationery Equipment Co.:—

4 cases Stationery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE AT COLABA CHAMBERS.

On SUNDAY, the 26th February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Chambers, opposite Parsee Cenetorium, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumb waiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, Chester field sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinet, pictures, electric hall and table lamps, revolving office table, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, ice boxes, meatsafe, aluminium, utensils, perambulators, etc., etc. The property of A. Sydney Smith, Esq., of Messrs. Leach and Weborney and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBERS, PLANKS, BEAMS, RAFTERS, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 468 of 1920 (Mansen vs. Ramdas and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Dwarkadas Lalubhai's property at the corner of Null Bazar and Kika Street, the following:—

One lot of timber, wooden window frames, planks, beams, rafters, small wooden blocks of assorted sizes, old windows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT DADAR KUMBHARWADA.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, 2nd March, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) on the premises at Dadar Kumbharwada near Kasturchand Mills. Plot No. 41. Case No. M/98 N. S. No. 6—A/1871 Ward No. 3257 (4), Street No. 721, C. House ground and first floor.

AT 4 P.M. (B. T.).

N. S. No. 1824, Street No. 882, ground floor building.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ballard Pier, New Custom House, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved furniture by Maple, Lazarus, Roberts and Wimbridge, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard and dumbwaiters, teapoys, rich carpets, table ornaments, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, screens, fancy cabinets, figures, ornaments, flower pots, writing tables, glass door book-cases, English brass bedsteads, English almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, reclining sofas, card tables, meatsafes, ice box, filters, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of J. A. Stevens, Esq., C.I.E., C.B.E., Collector of Customs, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

Bombay, 24th February, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 23rd February, 1922.

VORA AND CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72 Appolo Street, Fort.

GRAND WEEKLY SALE of High Class Rich Furniture, Sliding Dining Tables, Gramophones, Valuable Jewellery, Gold Wrist Watches, Fireproof Safes, a Beautiful Set of Encyclopaedia, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned furniture, high class and valuable jewellery, gold watches, gramophones, a beautiful set of new popular Encyclopaedia, 14 volumes, leather bound with beautiful large size illustrations at their Auction Room at Apollo Street, opposite the New Building of Imperial Bank, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

Furniture, such as dining sliding tables, rich tapestry and leather lined drawing room suits, iron and wooden bedsteads, hat-stands, single and double door almyrahs, drawing room cabinets, fancy teapoys, lady's and office writing tables, dining chairs arm and armless chairs, revolving office chairs, rocking chairs, cots, sofas, gramophones, etc., etc.

Fireproof safes.

2 safes in 28 by 24 by 22.

1 safe in 30 by 26 by 24.

A lot of real jewellery of one private jeweller:—

Fancy rings, necklaces, earrings, etc., etc., set in fine white brilliant diamonds, deep coloured emereld and rubies.

Single and double row pearl necklaces, bangles, etc., etc.

By order of one watchmaker:—

One lot high class and very valuable gold wrist watches.

The said is on view

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummun Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 F. P. BALES OF OOMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on Tuesday, the 28th February, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Mazagaon Tank Bunder in Port Trust Grain Depot Shed No. O. by order of the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., and an account and at the risk of the party concerned.

300 F. P. Bales Oomra Fine Cotton Delivery Orders Nos. 1071;1725;1726;

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th February, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3469

BONA-FIDE SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS, BANKERS, OFFICE OWNERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE SHOP ON PROMINENT BUSINESS LOCALITY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, FURNITURE, GOODWILL AND RIGHT OF TENANCY OF WELL-KNOWN CASH CHEMISTS OF HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction in one lot THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th day of February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the corner of Ravelin Street, on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Proprietor of the concern known as Cash Chemist and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers.

Entire stock in trade of the shop of Cash Chemists concern comprising patent medicines, drugs, etc., as also substantial made to order shop furniture, Cash Register, Multigraph, goodwill, together with the right of tenancy.

The above concern is open to inspection and affords a rare opportunity to Chemists, Office owners and merchants to open new business.

Private offers will be entertained before the day of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Owner at their office at 267 Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 91 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 2968 of 1921.

David Fulton and another .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

The Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd. .... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dhunjishaw Hormusji Bulsara, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of the Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd., the defendants abovenamed, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 14th day of January 1922. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorji on Belvedere Road, Mazagaon, the undermentioned goods.

91 drums Bleaching Powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of the next day.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, MOTOR CAR, HUNTING GUN, CARTRIDGES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following persons:—

(1) Kishanchand Dhunraj:—

Safe, clock, mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, scale with weights, etc., etc.

(2) Kantilal Goculdas Parekh:—

One motor car No. 3997.

(3) Nebraj Khana:—

One D.B.B.L. 12 Bore hunting gun No. 1315 by Ficas De Victor Sarasquerk-Eibar and 150 cartridges.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons:—

Re. Estate of R. S. Hurlston:—

Wearing apparels, hat box, deck chair, boots, shoes, etc.

Re. Estate of Alfred Willis:—

Trunks, wearing apparels, hand-bag, travelling rug, etc.

Re. Estate of M. D. Manavis:—

Leather trunks, wearing apparels, sundries, etc.

By the order of Ghordhandas Valabdas and on account and at the risk of Tirathdas Mevaram of Karachi:—

38 Turkey red.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF OVER 300 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Seth Bhugwandas Bagla and on account and at the risk of the constituents.

About 300 tons Moulmien Selected First class teak squares sizes above 15 ft., 12 ft., 10 ft., 6 to 14 ft. and 8 to 14 ft

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Cinematinee at 6-30

AT 9-30 p. m.
THE MIDNIGHT FROLICS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 : 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
The First Fun Friday.
Full Comedy Programme

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30 ; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE CONCLUDING EPISODES
of the Great Serial.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
Episode 12th—"Dynamite Trail"
Episode 13th—"The Jungle Tai"
Episode 14th—"The Flaming Arrow"
Episode 15th—"The Last Adventure."

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and FOURTH WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
HE WAS A BORN FIGHTER

Nothing daunted him—See him outwit plotters and see him make a sensational escape. Follow this Yank's adventures. He is a double-quick, red-blooded hero!

SENSATIONAL ACTION!
RARE ROMANCE!
See it!
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 8th Dropped from the Clouds.
" 9th The House on the Roof.
" 10th Trapped.
PATHE GAZETTE AND POLLARD COMIC

TIME:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: 3-30, & 10-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Always a Good Show.

LAST WEEK

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION;
GIRGAUM, CHURNI ROAD.
Late Stephen's Stable Premises
Opp MANGALDAS MILL.
To-Night and Every-Night at 9-30 p. m
Matinee Shows on Friday Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m.
Children under 12 years half prices in Matinee Shows only.

B. G. SATHE,
Manager.

THE MAJESTIC

FOUR SHOWS DAILY
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30.
To-Night the latest production of the
KOHINOOR FILM Co.
SATI TORAL
A beautiful Moral Story adapted from the true ancient history of Gujarat.

EXTRA MATINEE on Saturday and Sundayat 3-30 p. m.

THE "STAR"

To-night and This Week!
A Marvel of Science
"The Invisible Ray"
A most Astounding Scientific Serial!
Episode 9th "THE SKY DAR-DEVIL!"
" 10th "THE SECRETS of the BRAIN"

The 10th, Episode "The Secrets of the Brain" depicts scenes that reveal one of the greatest inventions of the Time "The Ray Scope" that can read the Secrets of human brains. Simply Wonderful—worth seeing!

Also TWO BEAUTIFUL COMEDIES in Programme.

4 Shows daily, commencing, 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30

Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in reserved class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.

No Increase in Prices

"THE STAR CINEMA"
Bombay's Newest Princely Picture-palace
Tram Terminus, Grant Road, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST DAY!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night for the Last Time a magnificent Photodrama by the World Pictures Company.

"THE BURGLAR"

(6 Reels—,7000 feet.)

It is an heart appealing story of an innocent young man, presecuted by relentless Fate. It is full of Romance, Adventure love, Hate and Revenge.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Five Shows To-day: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

THE LAST DAY OF THE FIRST WEEK!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME,

The opening 7 parts—8000 feet of their tremendously powerful serial,

"The Mystery Mind"

(15 Episodes—31 parts)

Featuring the popular favourite star

J. ROBERT PAULINE

A stupendous Serial produced on a lavish scale regardless of expense—a Serial-de-Luxe, full of Mystery, Thrills and Suspense.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

Five shows To-Day at; 3-30; 5-30; 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema.

(Sandhurst Road).

Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD.

OFFERS.

The Piquant Flappet.

GLADYS WALTON

in her Latest

UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION

THE MAN TAMER

See her tame wild lions and wild men only to fall for a milk fed one.

Begining Sat. 18th Feb. 1922.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Co

Founded by Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.

Friday 24th Feb. 1922. at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Shaha-Shivaji

Saturday 25th Feb. 1922. at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Rakshasi Mahatvakanksha

Sunday 26th Feb. 1922. at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Shaha-Shivaji

Proprietors { V. B. P. / S. N. C.

FLUSH KIDNEYS TO-DAY FEEL 100% BETTER TO-MORROW

Medical authority says Kidney Pains, Backache, etc., simply have to go when you wash out the acids and impuritie which form their direct and only cause. Advises drinking alkaline medicinal water.

Easily prepared at home

Water would you think of anyone who expected to get pure water from a filter fouled with impurities? What would you think if he expected a fire to burn in a stove with a chinney choked by soot and grate clogged with ashes, or if he expected a petrol motor to run properly when full of carbon deposits? Yet, how often people pay no attention whatever to clogged and congested kindneys or other bodily organs of filtration and elimination, and then wonder why these do not work efficiently, why the health is bad, the nerves weak, vitality very low, blood pressure too high, and various aches or pains, skin disorders and other indisputable evidences of impure blood commence to appear. Just as a clogged filter cannot purify water, clogged kidneys cannot purify blood, and impure blood is the direct and primary cause of practically all organic diseases and weaknesses. If you doubt this, just try clearing the impurities out by drinking strongly alkaline medicinal mineral water to-day. You will feel so much better to-morrow that there can be no possible chance for doubt as to what did it. But the water must be strongly alkaline. No other kind will answer, because many of the worst impurities and body poisons are of an Accidulous Nature in only strongly alkaline water can dissolve, neutralize and wash them out. The best way, and in fact the only satisfactory way to prepare alkaline mineral water at home is to dissolve, in a tumbler of plain water, a level teaspoonful of a refined compound known by the registered name of Alkia Saltrates. Drink this medicinal water two or three times a day. There is no need of visiting any expensive hot alkaline spring. The essential constituent medicinal elements of the waters found there were accurately ascertained by analysis and made known to the medical profession long ago. All are accurately reproduced in the Alkia Saltrates compound.

Typical specimen of uric acid crystals, highly magnified. No wonder they hurt.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Speo. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	200
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter	10 56
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels	17 75
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	17 67
May	17 37
July	16 86
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	16 61
July	16 30

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16th.

Months	To-day's Price.
Jan.	—
Feb.	10 14
Mar.	—
April	10 15
May	—
June	10 12
July	—
Aug.	—
Sept.	9 80
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

Months	To-day's price
February	9 90
March	9 9[illegible]
April	9 93
May	9 94
June	9 92
July	9 92
August	9 83
September	9 70
Oct.	9 62
November	9 56
December	9 52
January	9 48

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

Months.	To day's price
February	16 00
March	16 10
April	16 20
May	16 50
June	16 60
July	16 70
Aug.	16 85
Sept.	17 00
Oct.	17 15
Nov.	17 25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb 15th.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 40	Nominal.
" " Fully Good	6 90	
" " Fine	7 40	
" No. 1 Oomre, Good	7 85	
" " " Fully Good	8 35	
" " " Fine	8 85	
" Broach, Good	8 25	
" " Fully Good	8 75	
" " Fine	9 25	
" Scinde, Good	6 30	
" " Fully Good	6 80	
" " Fine	9 30	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Mar.	17 93
" " " May	17 68
" " " July	17 15
" " " Oct.	16 70
Spot Cotton at New York	18 25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 79
Futures at New Orleans July	16 51
Fir Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 15/16
Demand Bills	—
[illegible] Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	66 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 17th

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York	Mar.	17 80
	May	17 57
	July	17 05
	Oct.	16 57

Liverpool, Feb. 17th.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Dely. M.U. O. C. G. Liverpool	Mar.	10 09
	May	10 10
	July	10 06
	Oct.	9 75

London, Feb. 17th.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 11/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	4/15/7 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/3 Quiet

MARKET FORECAST.

The OPENING AND CLOSING RATES of Cotton, Shares, Gold, Silver, Wheat and Linseed, will be prophesied minutely and correctly. Monthly fees for any one article will be Rs. 30 (strictly in advice). The coming three months indicate intense fluctuation. Predications about Lok. Tilak, Mr. Horniman, Mr. Asquith, have turned out to be quite correct.

PANDIT RAGHUNATH SHASTRI,
Astrologer,
Budhwar Peth, POONA CITY.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 15th

Rentes 3 p/c.	58 1/2
Bar Silver spot	34 3 8
" 2 months hence	34
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 dy amarket loans	3 1/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 16th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5%	40 1/2

METAL REPORT

TIN BLOCK	148 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£21 1/4
Tone Very Quiet.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Mar.-Apl. Done and Buyers	36
Months May-Augt. Paid	35/9

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

Mid. American Spot	10 56
Sakelaridis	17 50

New York, Feb. 16th.

Demand Bills	4 34 87

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 15th.

On London in Paris	50 36
In Germany	876 00
In Italy	90 00

EXCHANCE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 58
Christiania	26 78
Amsterdam	11 68
Switzerland	22 31
Bar silver spot continental and American selling	33 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 14th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE- 64 lbs. Jan Feb. Paid	57/9
BARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs. Jan.-Feb. buyers	56/9
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid	56/3
Tone:—	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 3/8
Hongkong	£102
National	£33 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Paid. Firmer	£22 5/8
Tone of Linseed:—Moderater Trade.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Feb.-Mar. Value	£9 1/4
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-Mar. Paid	£16 [illegible]/8
Linseed, Argentine Feb.-Mar. Value Firmer..	£21 1/4
Toue:—Moderater Trade.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£65
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£61 1/8
Copper Braziers	£83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 3/8
Hard Spelter	£21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£15 7 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£79 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£83 7/8
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£94 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	52 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	36
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	57
Govt. Securities 3 %	50
Indian 7 p/o. Loan	£102 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl.	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	8 5/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	23
Tone:—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta New-Crop June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	18/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June-July Sellers	19/6
Tone:—	

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Feb. 15th.

Fine Australian Beef Tallow	43
" " Mutton "	47/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Feb. 23.

New York market was closed yesterday. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 432 and steadily advanced till Rs. 438. It then eased by a Rupee and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 436½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 439. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 439 and going up to Rs. 441½ closed at Rs. 439. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 361 and advanced till Rs. 364½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 374 and advanced till Rs. 377½ the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 308/9 and May Rs. 314/15 nominal.

Our market for eady cotton maintained a quiet but steady tone yesterday. Local spinners and Exporters were buying high class Oomras descriptions. About 5000 bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

The Marwari Bazar and the markets at Colaba are closed to-morrow for Hindu Shivratri Holiday. No report will be issued.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb. 23rd

Fully Good Broach April/May.	439
" M. G. " Bengal March	[illegible]
" " " May	[illegible]
Fine Oomra March	[illegible]
" " May	[illegible]

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 23rd.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	437
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	311
" " " May	319
Fine M. G. Oomra March	368
" " " May	378

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb 23rd

Description	Super-Fine	F, Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	—	325	315	295
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	—	380	365	350	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	—	410	395	380	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	—	395	380	365	—
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd Feb, 1922.

Cotton	93,51 Bale
Wheat	2,914 Cwt.
Linseed	7,226 "
Rapeseed	,776 "
Gingellyseed	3,484 "
Popyseed	636 "
Groundnut	4091 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	13,729 "
Myrabollams	34,41 "
Cottonseed	14,285 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,445 "
Jowar	3,116 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	9,925 "
Seal	1527 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 23rd,

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 5/16
Bank Demand	1-3 11/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 25/32
Fcs, Demand	305
American Dollars	358
Hongkong Dollars	191
Shangai	257
Japan	167
Singapore	181 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 23.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-2-0.
Bars Gold forward 27-12-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-11-0.
Bars Silver eady 91-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 88-2-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 87-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/16.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 13/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 23/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 7/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 15/32.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Market.
On Paris Bank's elling D D Frcs. 307.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 327
On Paris Bank's buying D D 317.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 167.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 162.
On Hongkng Bank's selling D D 191.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 181½.
On New York Bank's selling D D 356.
London Gold ready sh. 93-10.
London Silver ready d. 33-2.
London Silver forward d. 32-14.
Tone of Silver Quiet and Weak, India and China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.41.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.50.
Swiss Exchange 22.40.
Belgium Exchange 51.00.
Italian Exchange 88.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 967.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66.

SHARES.

The Market closed strong owing to Speculative buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1290, India 121 x.d., Central 34, Tata Bank 17/12 and Eastern 64.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 320, Apollo 85 x.d., B. Cotton 1100, By. Dyeing 1600, Bradbury 1100, Century 905, Cent. India 4405, Colaba Land 2470, Coorla 275, Crescent 560, Currimbhoy 1557/8, David 1472/8, Edw. Sassoon 605, E. D. Sassoon 5/2, Fazulbhoy 1425, Finlay 1225 x.d., Gokak 230, Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 572/8, Jamshed 515, Kastoorchand 1080, Kohinoor 3050, Madhavrao Scd 275, Madhowji 510, Mathuradas 925n. M. Petit 4850, Meyer Sassoon 375, New Great 860, New City 760, Pabani 895, Pearls 1125, Phoenix 1020, Shapurji 353/12, Simplex 790, Swan 1175 x.d., Standard 2400n. Tata Mill 1310, Swadeshi 4770.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 670, Alcock 605, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N. I. 142/8 pr. Bt. Burma Pet 10, B. Tramway 110, B. Steam 235, Bundi Cement 40/8 Ind. Cement 295, Katni 237/8, Katni Defd 1200 x.d., New India 17, Oriental 350, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord 65, Tata Iron Defd 230, Tata Iron N. Ord 57/8, Tata Iron N. Defd 190, Tata Hydro 800, Tata Oil 60 and Scindia Steam 7.

AGRICULTURAL OUT LOOK.

The following is the crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending February 21:—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of the Presidency proper. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of khariff crops and threshing of rabi continues in some places. Picking of cotton is in progress in Ahmedabad, Surat,

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, Feb 23rd.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in.	29.860
Temperature of Air — degrees.	78.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer "	68.2
Dew Point "	63.0
Relative humidity of Air "	0.600
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) "	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air "	87.1
Minimum do do "	69.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,WW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. miles	148

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd February 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Lahore and Hissar and in excess at Multan. Both day night temperatures are higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Jhansi and Allahabad humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputnna. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect in north Rajputana. Temperature is nearly normal or above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are mostly clear and in Cutch and Kathiawar humidity is in excess. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Saugor and Raipur humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Mormugao and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bombay and in excess at Mormugao. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average at Malegaon and Ahmednagar; night temperature is generally higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west has given 0.30 rain at Quetta and is giving moderate to heavy cloud in the Punjab Sind and northwest Rajputana. Temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana and the central parts of the reporting area.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in Sind and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THU. THE 23RD FEB. 1922.

Station.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity [illegible]	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (22nd)	68.4	54.1	64	—	1.97	+3.12
Jask	72.5	58.6	76	0.60	5.72	+2.69
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.5	56.7	74	—	1.61	+0.52
Rawalpindi	[illegible]	[illegible]	69	—	?	?
Lahore	81.[illegible]	[illegible]	57	—	1.24	-1.1
Hissar	87.8	57.1	3[illegible]	—	0.80	-0.54
Ambala	88.4	52.4	70	—	0.60	-8.64
Delhi	82.2	59.4	55	—	0.85	-1.49
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mainpuri	87.8	58.0	71	—	0.74	-1.23
Jhansi	87.9	[illegible]	36	—	.18	-0.25
Cawnpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	2.07	+0.34
Allahabad	88.1	54.2	49	—	1.35	-0.63
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	80.4	67.[illegible]	90	0.08	1.38	+[illegible].23
Ajmer	85.[illegible]	53.4	52	—	0.08	0.98
Jaipur	85.5	[illegible]	35	—	0.15	-0.98
Kotah	90.6	58.6	39	—	0.05	-0.86
Mount Abu	78.2	58.9	35	—	0.27	-0.60
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	-0.34
Dwarka	79.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	[illegible].49
Veraval	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0.04	[illegible].35
Rajkot	92.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	0.40
Bhavnagar Para	[illegible]	[illegible]	34	—	0	[illegible]7
Surat	93	63.5	64	—	0	-0.39
Ahmedabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	-0.[illegible]
Deesa	92.0	[illegible]	48	—	0	0.48
Neemuch	84	[illegible]	44	—	0.48	-0.24
Indore	93.[illegible]	[illegible]	45	—	0.36	-0.55
CENTRAL PROVS.—						
Jubbulpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	—	2.18	-0.01
Saugor	98.0	[illegible]	19	—	1.91	0.2
Hoshangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	—	2.86	+1.23
Khandwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	2.20	+1.0[illegible]
Akola	90.4	61.0	26	—	2.10	+[illegible].56
Amraoti	[illegible]	[illegible]	38	—	0.61	-1.28
Nagpur	97.4	64.[illegible]	[illegible]	—	2.61	-1.46
Chanda	97.6	64.0	47	—	1.1[illegible]	-0.5
Raipur	94.6	68.2	37	—	0.87	-0.62
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	69.7	58	—	0	-2.62
Ratnagiri	93.[illegible]	71.2	72	—	0.39	-0.66
Marmagao	90.0	[illegible]	95	—	1.8	+.11
Karwar	[illegible]	[illegible]	90	—	1.17	-0.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.[illegible]	[illegible]	38	—	0.70	-0.31
Ahmednagar	94.2	[illegible]	37	—	1.08	0.34
Poona	95.0	59.1	41	—	[illegible]	-0.64
Sholapur	95.7	67.5	36	—	6.30	+4.74
Bijapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	—	6.34	[illegible].10
Belgaum	90	61.4	65	—	6.04	+4.03
Aurangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	1.59	+0.23
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	3.44	+2.30
Hyderabad	93.3	[illegible]	48	—	6.78	+5.33
MALABAR AND COORG—						
Mangalore	91.1	[illegible]	68	—	1.21	-2.28
Calicut	88.6	74.2	85	—	5.25	-1.60
Cochin	92.7	[illegible]	69	—	6.9	[illegible].83
Colombo	87.6	70.3	93	—	11.72	-11.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.4	67.2	85	—	3.50	-3.16
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	—	4.05	+1.78
Cuddapah	97.[illegible]	[illegible]	49	—	2.2	-1.6[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	86	—	9.5	-11.10
Bangalore	[illegible]	58.9	60	—	4.80	-1.32
Coimbatore	90	68	[illegible]	—	9.1[illegible]	-3.64
Trichinopoly	[illegible]	[illegible]	75	—	5.6[illegible]	-8.[illegible]
Negapatam	84.1	70.4	71	—	11.42	-18.52

Six hours before his private departure from Imperial Delhi, the Prince of Wales attended on Tuesday afternoon the people's fair which not only provided a fitting conclusion to a highly successful visit but proved to be unique function in a memorable tour. (A.P.)

After a keen contest the Congress Committees candidates of Chanda scored a [illegible] success in the [illegible]

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji, Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted furlough for one month.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., on the termination of his special duty, to be District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Dr. F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Broach, vice Mr. C. N. Mehta, LL.B.

Mr. C. N. Mehta, LL.B., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. K. Kale, LL.B., to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., M.L.A., on return from special duty, to be District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr. G. K. Kale, LL.B.

Mr. G. K. Kale, LL.B., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. K. B. Vasudev, LL.B., reverting as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Larkana, vice Mr. Chandiram Kotumal, LL.B., reverting.

Mr. Chandiram Kotumal, on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. Dialmal Dgulatram reverting.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, I.C.S., is permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service, with effect from 3rd November, 1921.

Mr. H. R. Tallis to be Inspector of Mines for the Bombay Presidency.

Lieutenant R. G. G. Byron, 4th Dragoon Guards, is appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed extension of furlough by four months.

The Government of Bombay are pleased to create a special post of Cotton Breeder, Sind, in the Provincial Agricultural Service and to appoint Mr. K. I. Thadani to it.

Mr. P. Malone to be Assistant Engineer in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, temporarily.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M. (Aber.), I.M.S., is granted such leave preparatotory to retirement, as is due to him.

Major P. K. Gilroy, I.M.S., to act as Surgeon-Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett, I.M.S.

STANDING COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Municipal Hall, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, dated 17th February:—

"I have the honour to state that I desire to proceed on short leave to England, not exceeding four months at the most, with effect from May the 18th or such subsequent date as I can obtain passage. I propose to apply formally to Government for leave and request the assent of the Standing Committee under Section 59 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act to my doing so."

The Committee gave its sanction for leave.

PENSION TO DR. CHOKSY.

The Committee next considered the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 13th February:—

"I have the honour to say that Khan Bahadur Dr. Nasarwanji H. Choksy, C.I.E., Special Assistant Health Officer, is on furlough for 6 months preparatory to retirement. His furlough will terminate on 30th April, 1922. As he is over 60 years of age, he will be allowed to retire from service with effect from the 1st May, 1922. I forward herewith a statement of his service from which it will be seen that his net pensionable service aggregated 31 years 8 months and 25 days for which he is entitled under Clause 12 (c) of the Pension, etc. Regulations to a pension of Rs. 416-10-8 per month, but in consideration of his record of long and distinguished service to the City, I have much pleasure in recommending that the Standing Committee should approve of the grant to him, under Rule 12 (d) of the Pensions, etc., Regulations, of a special Good Service Pension of Rs. 491-10-8, viz., Rs. 416-10-8 ordinary pension plus Rs. 75 being 1/12th of his average monthly salary. I forward herewith the usual certificate of his character and conduct and I am sure that Dr. Choksy's case will need no further advocacy from me."

The Committee put on record its high appreciation of services rendered by Dr. Nasarwanji Choksy to the Bombay Municipality.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
Wed.	1st Mar	m h. m. 0 42 0 58a	ft. in. 28 1 27 0

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
Wed.	1st Mar.	m h. m. 6 44 6 40e	ft. in. 16 9 17 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1922

We have nothing special to report in our market which wied steardier during the week with good demand and prices remain unchanged. There is absolutely no enquiery for forward positions the any Sugar and we have no business to report.

Karachi and Calcutta Markets remain teady without any business doing. Tava market kups steady with nothing offering for Oworo [illegible] Sugar while a large business has been [illegible] the New crop by Exporters c12 giwe[illegible] Tuns and 214 grains for July delivery [illegible] business has been done for India.

Home and American Markets [illegible] steady with fair business doing.

M[illegible] kups steady with [illegible]

The following are the [illegible] stocks:—

TMO Rs. 21-4-0 eq[illegible]

stocks 40,000 [illegible]

Brown R[illegible]

Belgian [illegible]

INDIAN LIMITATION ACT.

AMENDING BILL.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Legislative Assembly met again at 11 this morning, after eight days' interval, which covered the Prince of Wales' visit to the Imperial Capital. The order of the day contains only official legislative business, consisting of motions for the passing of three bills. The amendment paper suggests a protracted debates on the Delhi University Bill, before its final reading.

At question time, replying to Mr. Ahmad Baksh, Sir Sydeny Crookshank said that the number of aeroplanes presented to the Indian States was 20, to European firms 10, European private persons 25 and Indians 3.

Mr. Pyari Lal's question elicited reply that the Government were considering recommendations of the Cantonment Reforms Committee. They proposed to introduce during this sessions a legislation to amend the Cantonment House Accommodation Act, but it would not be possible to introduce during this session the Bill amending the Cantonment Act.

In reply to Mr. T. Isra, Sir Sydney Crookshank said that the scheme for training and enlistment of Indians in the Wireless Telegraph Section was in operation and the first class would commence training next month. Another question by the same member elicited the reply that out of the staff of 55 men engaged by the Telegraph Department on wireless, none was Indian. The percentage was; Europeans 46, and domiciled Europeans 54 and Indians nil.

Mr. Deny Bray informed Mr. Misra that one of the 6 Afghan students sent to India for training, five completed their course at Karachi in about ten and a half months. The Afghan Government bore all expenditure, with the exception of Rs. 1,350 on account of an interpreters salary.

The total cost of telegraph equipment presented by the Government of India to the Afghan Government is Rs. 440,000, exclusive of transport charge from the Railhead into Afghanistan. The equipment would cover 460 mileage. The Government did not propose to carry out the erection.

Mr. Shart, replying to Mr. Bagde, said that expenditure to be incurred by the Central Government in connection with the enquiry held by Dr. Norman Walker and one official, was estimated at Rs. 14,700. They had no information as to how much cost could be borne by Provincial Governments.

MR. MONTAGU'S MESSAGE.

After question time Sir William Vincent read, amidst applause, the Secretary of State's reply to the Assembly's vote of confidence given on the 13th instant on the eve of censure debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Montagu's message, as read by the Home Member, ran, "Please convey to the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly my grateful thanks for their inspiring message. I can only show my thanks for their confidence by continuing to do my best in the services of India." (Applause).

INDIAN LIMITATION ACT.

Proceeding to legislative business, the House passed, without discussion, a bill amending the Indian Limitation Act. The object of this measure is to make clear that provisions in certain sections of the Act apply to a period of limitation proscribed by any special or local law, unless they are specially excluded. The existing provision had resulted in conflicting decision, by High Courts.

On the motion of Sir William Vincent, the House took into consideration the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Provincial Causes Courts Act and the Civil Procedure Code in order to provide for award of costs, by way of compensation, in respect of false and vexatious claims or defences on civil units or proceedings. This Bill was first introduced in the Assembly on the 1st March last year, and as a result of the changes advocated by the Select Committee, it was withdrawn on the 25th January, 1922. The Bill was amended in the light of the report of the Select Committee and was reintroduced. It went to the second Select Committee, which had made some changes in it. The object of the Bill is to provide more effective means of meeting the great evil arising from the institution of fraudulent and dishonest suits, by empowering courts to award compensatory costs in fraudulent suits.

Mr. Agnihotri moved an amendment that nothing in the Act should apply to the proceedings in Small Couses Courts, as the Judges in these Courts were in a hurry to decide cases, and no record of evidence was kept. Further, the cases brought before these Courts were generally for very paltry sums and the compensation contemplated was so high that it would lead to speculation and the bringing of false witnesses.

Sir William Vincent repudiated the attacks made by the mover of the amendment of the Judges of the Small Causes Courts. He said that it had been often found in the past that fraudulent and vexatious suits were filed by men against their enemies in their absence. For ce, if a man in Delhi filed a suit a man in Calcutta, the result that the man in Delhi might get rte decree against the Calcutta in him accordingly. If the ed, took out the Small of its operation, it would Bill and rendering it followed, of mbers Mr. ed out that there were sufficient safeguards against the miscarriage of justice.

Mr. Ishwar Saran said that he had not expected that the question of Self-Government would be dragged into the discussion. The essence of self-Government would not be to trust men on the spot as understood by the Indian Civil Service, but to so frame the rules and regulation as to secure dispensation of justice. Mr. Ishwar Saran also opposed the amendment, which was later on put and negatived.

Mr. Agnihotri brought forward two more proposals which suffered the same fate, as his first amendment. In one case Mr. Agnihotri wanted deletion of certain words so as to ensure that compensation would not be granted if out of a suit for five thousand rupees only one pie or such a small sum, was wrongly claimed. The Home Member said that unless the suit was not really false and vexatious, the court would not award any compensation.

Mr. Jawaharlal Bhargava moved that in the Bill, instead of the words "false and vexatious", words "false or vexatious" be inserted. It might be mentioned that the Bill, as original introduced, contained the words "false or vexatious" but the Select Committee substituted "and" in place of "or".

Mr. Bhargava was supported by Mr. Chowdhry Shahabuddin, who made his appearance to-day for the first time during this session.

Sir William Vincent pointed out that while Government did not desire to oppose the wish of the House, if it desired to carry out the change. He pointed out that the Select Committee had made the amendment in order to restrict application of the Bill.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The proposal when put, met with many cries of "noes" but when pressed to division was declared by 29 against 26. As a result of this amendment, consequential changes were made and words "false or vexations" were inserted in the Act and the preamble.

Sir William Vincent expressed Government's willingness to adopt the suggested change and proposed his own amendment, which was adopted by the House. The amendment reads:—The amount of any compensation awarded in this connection in respect of false or vexatious claims or defence shall be taken into account in any subsequent suit for damages or compensation in respect of such claim or defence.

All amendments having been disposed of, the House finally passed the Bill as amended, and rose for one hour for lunch.

DELHI UNIVERSITY.

On resuming session after lunch the Assembly proceeded to the discussion of Joint Committee's report on Delhi University's Bill. In order to finally pass the Bill, this measure was undertaken. There were several changes in the committee before the House considered the amendment.

Mr. Schamnad protested against the decision of Joint Committee in eliminating a clause designed to secure certain percentages of Mahomedans member on the University Court. The Committee observe that their motive in eliminating the provision was prompted purely by a disinclination to recognise communal distinction of that nature in statutory provisions. The Committee has among other changes recommended creation of pro-Chancellor who shall be appointed by the Chancellor and shall hold office for three years. He shall when present, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of Court and at any Convocation of the University.

Mr. Neogy proposed increase of representation of Court on the Executive Council. He said inadequacy of such representation was already on the verge of leading to friction between the two bodies in Dacca University, and they should guard against repetition of similar situation.

Mr. Sharp said the number had already been increased by the Joint Committee from four to five and in the interest of efficiency no further increase was desirable. The amendment was negatived.

At 5-20 p.m. after three hours discussion all amendments were disposed and the Delhi University Bill as amended, was passed. The House then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-morrow when non official resolutions would be discussed.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

At the question time in the Legislative Assembly to-day replying to a question by Mr. Misra, Sir Sidney Crookshanks said Government had received application from an Indian financier for license to work wireless telegraph direct between India and England. The Government did not want to disclose at present the name of the applicant or his terms. The applicant had specified that Messrs. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company would erect and work the wireless station for him.

MR. R. HANSRAJ'S CASE WITHDRAWN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A Jullundur telegram states that Raizada Hans Raj, President, Jullundur District Congress Committee has been released and the case against him withdrawn.

N-C-O. PRISONERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

One hundred and sixty Non-Cooperation prisoners in the Faridpore jail have signed bonds secure their release.

A Madras message of 21st says:—

The folowing will be the members of the deputation which is proceeding to Delhi tomorrow, to make representations to the Government of India, regarding the provincial contribution from Madras.—Hon. Rao Bahadur K. Venkata Reddy Naidu, Hon. A.P. Patro, Mr. T.E. Mr. O. Thanikachellum Chetty, Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, and Mr. T.C. Sreenivasa Iyengar.

The Hon. the President Lieut.-Colonel S. G. Knox unvelled the Secunderabad War Memorial on Tuesday morning. —(A. P.)

"RATIONAL FISCAL POLICY."

BOMBAY NATIVE MERCHANTS' ADVOCACY.

EVIDENCES OF PROF. SHAH AND SIR V. D. THACKERSEY.

At the Wednesday's sitting of the Fiscal Commission Mr. Motilal Kanji, on behalf of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, giving evidence, said that the Committee of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association are of opinion that any single absolute principle as (1) Free Trade or (2) Protection or (3) Imperial Preference, can not be adopted or advocated as being the best in the interests of this country.

Our Committee favours a rational fiscal policy rather than any theoretical one. And even this rational policy may be modified for purposes of raising revenue. Our Committee welcomes free import of articles which help the growth of industrial and agricultural development of the country such as agricultural implements machinery and raw products.

The general rate of 11 per cent duty is in the opinion of our Committee a heavy one and the same should be reduced whenever the country's revenue can afford such a course being adopted. A high duty naturally checks imports and a low duty will favour larger imports. The Country's revenues may thus get compensated to some extent by lower Tariff.

A high duty of 20 per cent on luxuries, if necessary for purposes of revenue, may be advocated and approved for the time it is necessary. The results of the imposition of high duty should be carefully noted and lower duty be imposed when the revenue ceases to increase from that source.

Our Committee is not generally in favour of the imposition of Export Duty and desire the same to be removed as soon as the revenues permit.

PROF K. T, SHAH.

Professor Khushal T. Shah, Economic Professor of Bombay University asked whether he favoured free trade policy or that of protection said on merely abstract grounds, and without any reference to the special circumstances of a given country, said: I do not consider it advisable to declare any preference in the matter of the fiscal policy, which I consider should be framed with due regard to all the local conditions, as also to the effects of the proposed measures in the Tariff Scheme.

Q.—Do you consider that a tariff provides a more or less suitable form of taxation for India than direct taxation? If fresh taxation were necessary would you prefer an increase in custom to an increase in direct taxation?

A.—On the assumption, commonly made, but, in my opinion, without sufficient foundation, that the Indian people cannot be made to take a sufficient interest in their public Finance, a Tariff, raising a revenue, which would be paid unconsciously, would appear to be a more suitable form of taxation than the direct taxes, which, like the income-tax, cannot but force the tax-payer to take an often inconvenient interest in the public affairs of the country. Under the existing special conditions of India, with its divided finances, and its central Government dependent principally upon the customs and income-tax revenues for its maintenance, the choice between the two forms of taxation, in the event of additional funds being required for the needs of the Supreme Government, will not be made by merely considering the intrinsic economic merits of the alternative taxes, but rather by taking into account the political factor of the relative likely outcry from the different provinces. The guess may be hazarded that under such a contingency the Government of India, unless it comes to be influenced by considerations radically different from those which have hitherto influenced its actions is most likely to prefer an increase in Customs to meet their revenue needs. Personally, I think, from an economic stand-point, an increase in the direct taxes would be more advisable, as well as more just. Any increase in the direct taxes must recognise the fact that the most important signs single item of revenue in India,—Land Revenue,—is a form of direct taxation, based upon the complete negation of the elementary dictates of justice in its absolute disregard of what may be described as the minimum of subsistence. The fact that incomes from agricultural land are exempted from all other taxes is a benefit to a class which is in no need of such a special concession; in fact this concession, obsolete as it is, is purchased at the cost of serious injustice to non-agricultural sections of the community. A self-governing India would not hesitate to abolish this injurious exemption from taxation enjoyed by the richest and ablest section of the people of this country. But, in so far as any addition to or increase in the forms or rates, of the existing direct taxes is an attempt to obviate this glaring injustice to the poorer portions of the agrarian community, there is and can be no question of a real alternative. It is only after these discrepancies between the rich landlord's and the poor cultivator's burdens have been placed on a footing of greater equality of sacrifice, that the Government of India, in search of further funds, could really besaid to have a choice between adding to their customs tariff, or to the direct taxes.

Q.—Do you think that that if a protective policy is adopted it is likely that British or foreign industrial firms will endeavour to establish themselves in India in order to get the benefit of the protective tariff? If so, what would be your attitude towards such a movement?

A.—It is not unlikely. But in that case the Company and Partnership laws would have to be modified on the *continental* model of requiring a certain proportion of the capital to be of Indian origin, and the direction and control to be in Indian hands and on default certain high licensing duty having to be paid. The principle here suggested is at the bottom the law governing Merchant Shipping in the United Kingdom. Firms of single individuals will, of course, under such regulations, be still possible except in specially protected industries of national importance.

SIR VITHALDAS EXAMINED.

In the afternoon, Sir Vithaldas Thakersy was examined who in the course of his oral evidence said he was in favour of protection.

Chairman.—Do you favour general protective duty or discriminative duty?

A.—General tariff on the line of Canada and Japan. Discriminative in the sense that you reduce duty in case of special reasons otherwise high.

Sir Vithaldas was then asked by the Chairman to explain as to his suggestion in para 18 of his written statement that in case of foreign companies half the capital should remain in India. Sir Vithaldas replying said that if special concessions were given to any foreign company by Government in coal or mines, etc., half the capital should remain in India.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy.—You were a member of the Factory Commission

Sir Vithaldas.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And so you came in direct contact with Indian labour?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It is your opinion that it is essential that Indian industries should be protected.

A.—Yes Sir.

Continuing, Sir Vithaldas said that he favoured self-Government in fiscal matters. The imposition of three and a half per cent excise duty had been condemned from the very begining, as it was introduced at the bidding of Lancashire.

Q.—You are interested in the cement trade. Could you tell us what is the present total output?

A.—About 300,000 tons per year, but owing to the fact that cement factories are increasing, it may go to 5 to 600,000 tons by the end of this year. In that case the prices will go down as the output will be more than the demand.

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas, Sir Vithaldas said in India there was no famine of food but of money. If there was money, plenty of food could be obtained. For the prosperity of India, development of industries was essential.

Q.—Have you any particular instance of any Indian or foreign firm getting concession and its result?

A.—If I were to give names it would create ill-feeling.

Q.—Are you prepared to support Imperial Preference of any kind?

A.—That would be dangerous without full fiscal autonomy and control of purse.

Q.—What are your views with regard to Indian Shipping trade?

A.—I do not favour, unless some steps are taken, as in Japan, to promote and encourage mercantile shipping on the coasts. In that case Government should prevent old established firms to reduce their rates to compete with new companies. Also Government should protect the new firms by legislature so that the old firms may not give rebate to those who give them monopoly.

Mr. Rhodas.—Until I joined the Commission I was under the impression that India had full fiscal autonomy.

Sir Vithaldas.—We have not as a matter fact.

Q.—The three and a half per cent. excise duty is imposed for Indian revenue?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Supposing the Government discontinue this imposition, as they find that it is no longer necessary to do so, what would you recommend?

A.—I will recommend that money for the use of sanitation and education, which were starving.

The Commission then adjourned till to-day.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

MESSRS. TANNAN AND M. RAMJI EXAMINED.

On Thursday the Fiscal Commission was presided over by Sir M. B. Dadabhoy in absence of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, owing to his feeling indisposed.

Among the witnesses of the day were also Professor M. L. Tannan, Principal, Sydenham College, and Mr. Manhohan Das Ramji, whose evidence was considered important, in view of the position they occupy in public life. Professor Tannan stated that in abstract he was for free trade, but taking into consideration the present economic condition of the country, he favoured a well considered policy of protection. In his opinion free trade policy benefitted a country, whose industries were well estalibshed, and which wanted large quantities of food stuffs and raw materials in exchange for her manufactured goods.

In regard to the handloom industry, Professor Tannan said:—

I am in favour of helping the hand industries and in particular the cotton handloom industry, but I do not think they can take the place of power industries. As a very large population of this country is dependent upon agriculture which does not provide work for all the year round, it is necessary that hand industries should be developed so as to enable the agriculturists to increase their income. The cotton handloom industry has a good future if it is well directed and controlled. It should confine itself to certain lines in which it does not have muck fear of factory competition. Its chief needs are the supply of the raw materials at wholesale rates and the proper marketing of the output.

Professor Tannan also advised a graduated industrial tax on the net profit of industrial concerns, when the exceeded a certain rate of return on the paid up capital.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji stated that his attitude towards the tariff policy was neither that of protectionist nor that of an out and out free trade. He thought neither protection nor free trade was an end in itself but was merely a means to an end.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy—You suggest 10 to 15 per cent. duty for protective purpose, in addition to the present duty?

A.—Yes, both to be put simultaneously.

Q.—Do you not think that by encourging industry, agricultural population will go from rural to urban area?

A.—The principal people who are agriculturists and own lands will not be induced to go, though they like work in spare time. They do not want to leave their ancestral holdings and, therefore, they do not detach permanently from their lands.

Q.—Do you think textile industry in Bombay requires further protection?

A.—No, it does not require protection.

Q.—Is it in a position to withstand competition?

A.—When the time comes, when it goes to finer counts, there will be keen competition.

Q.—What is your opinion in regard to the present economic condition of the Indian mills?

A.—It is prosperous.

Q.—Do you think this prosperity has come to stay in the country?

A.—It may not last very long, perhaps it may last for six months or a year, but may not go for ever.

Q.—What is the average profit?

A.—20 per cent.

Q.—Before the war, mill industry was doing well?

A.—Oh, yes, it was doing very well.

Q.—Are the profits adequate on capital investment?

A.—Yes, quite enough.

Q.—If it was prosperous, why did the mill owners protest against imposition of 3½ per cent. excise duty?

A.—Because it was countervailing excise duty. If it is for the benefit of some other country, then I object on principle. Otherwise we won't mind an imposition of even 20 per cent. duty.

Q.—You know, Mr. Manmohandas, as a member of the Legislative Assembly, that the present position of the Government of India is in a bad way and there is no prospect of raising this duty. So this duty or some sort of duty will have to be kept up for revenue purposes. Now, if this excise duty is kept, do you think the present 11 per cent. import duty gives sufficient margin, or you want to increase it?

A.—I would increase the import duty because the textile goods imported in this country is generally consumed by the rich people. Indian made cloth is used by the poor.

Q.—You are generally against export duty?

A.—Yes. Because in that case produces will suffer.

Q.—What do you think about surplus export.

A.—I will allow it to go.

In reply to Mr. Narotam Morarji, Mr. Manmohandas said apart from the world wide slump, exchange had also to do with the bad trade with Lancashire.

Q.—Do you think in a few years India will be able to spin finer count yarn.

A.—Yes, by judicious management of the Government and if they help cultivators.

Q.—What do you think of the *khadi* movement?

A.—It is all right, but as a business or economic proposition, it will not work or stand.

Mr. Manmohandas then said that the railway freight were too very injudiciously framed. For instance freight for goods from Bombay to Calcutta will have less freight than from Thana to Calcutta and therefore there were so many mills in Bombay. Some people had to bring their goods from Thana to Bombay to be forwarded to Calcutta owing to this anomaly. The railway companies' rates were less for port to port than other places. He, therefore, suggested fixed mileage rate.

Asked by Mr. Iyer, his views regarding concession to foreign companies, Mr. Manmohandas said, generally the heads of the Government departments were Europeans, and if a foreign European company wanted certain concession, it was easy for them to approach the European heads and secure them without competition. He, therefore, suggested, a public advertisement in the Press with conditions in regard to a concession so that Indians too may have a fair opportunity of sending their tenders. If the Indians could not compete he did not mind the foreigners getting it, but he advocated equal rights for Indians too in the matter of concessions of mines, etc.

Mr. Rhodes—Supposing, Mr. Manmohandas, there was some diposit of some sort hidden under ground in India for some years with possibility of lying for years and some foreign firm approached Government for concession, would you allow him to discover it or stand in his way?

A.—The condition should be equal both for European and Indian.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy—You would not stand a foreigner prospecting?

A.—No. But on equal terms with Indians, he may.

To Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Manmohandas said he did not object foreigners establishing in India with their capital, but as far as concessions were, concerned, he wanted equal rights, both for Indians and Europeans.

The Commission then adjourned.

CHEMICALS.

Quotations:—
Sodium-Sulphide. U.A. Rs. 24/ per cwt.
Sodium Sulphide. Jap. Rs. 20/ per cwt.
Bicromate Potash. Rs. 75/ per cwt.
Antimony Salt. Rs. 1/3/0 per lb.
Aniline Salt. Rs. 0/12/6 per lb.
Brown Sugar of Lead. Rs. 36/ per cwt.
Epsom-Salt Rs. 7/8/0 per cwt.
Litharge Flakes. Rs. 45/ per cwt.
Farina K. Rs. 22/ per cwt.
White Dextrine. Jap. Rs. 31/ per cwt.
Sago-Flour. Rs. 14/8/0 per cwt.

MILLS-STORES.

Healds. Rs. 2/14/0 per 800/ eyes.
Reeds. Rs. 0/5/3 per 100/ dents.
Lambeth. Rs. 2/2/0 per lb.
Cotton Bandings. Rs. 1/5/6 per lb.
Sizing-Flannel. Rs. 5/8/0 per yard.
Slubbings. Jap. Rs. 35/ per gross.
Ring Rabbeth. Rs. 12/13 per gross.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 120/ per cwt.
Congo-Red. Rs. [illegible]/4/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine. Rs. Per lb.
Delta Purpurine. Rs. 5/ per lb.
Magenta Crystals. Rs. 12/ per lb.
Malachite Green. Rs. 8/9 per lb.
Fast Red. Madrasi. Rs. 7/8 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals. Rs. 1/4/0 per lb.
Sulphur Black. Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.

FROM JAIL.

DR. KITCHLEW'S LETTER TO MAHATMA.

"EVERY TRUE INDIAN IS A NATIONALIST."

Dr. Kitchlew had addressed the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi from the Karachi Prison under date Jan. 23:—

My dear Bapuji, I am sending you herewith copy of a letter from Col. Wedgwood which has been forwarded to me by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy through the Superintendent, Karachi Jail. The letter speaks for itself and in my opinion is of sufficient interest to be sent to you for whatever treatment you think best.

As for myself I am quite happy where I am. Last time during the Rowlatt Act agitation in 1919 I was treated as a political prisoner although sentence for life on more serious charges than this one under Section 505 I. P. C. I was allowed to have newspapers, my own clothing, bedding, books and various other things of personal use and there were also special arrangements made for food, bath, lights and other necessaries of life. But this time it appears to me that, in the opinion of the Bombay Government, my offence is not of a political nature and I am, therefore, entitled to no such considerations as were thought fit and proper by the Punjab Government. My fellow "Conspirators" are, of course, treated like me more or less as ordinary criminals with this difference only that we are not allowed to mix with each other and are particularly kept aloof from other prisoners in the jail. But we have made up our minds not to obey any orders which are likely to interfere with the performance of religious duties such as prayers, fastings, etc., for which we consider to be morally degrading or humiliating.

So you see, Bapu, it is jail life with a vengeance, and I can assure you, we are enjoying it to our heart's content. Both the Ali Brothers are behaving like thorough sportsmen and I am proud of their friendship. Malana Nisar Ahmed and Pir Ghulam Mujadad too are acquitting themselves in a splendid manner; I can't see Mauana Nisar Ahmed for he is living near Shaukatali in some (to me unknown) part of the jail. But I daily meet Pir Sahib during day time for we both work together on our charkas. Now please don't smile; spinning is good for our health and its music keeps the mind occupied. Maulana Hussain Ahmed, probably you know, is on the banks of the Sabaramati, somewhere near your Ashram.

As for myself you will be glad to learn that (while others are unfortunately losing) I am gaining weight and I am fairly on the way to beat the jail record. I came with failing health, weighing 122 pounds only. But now my weight is something like 136 pounds. So I have a right to call myself hale and hearty. In fact I had gone up to 137 pounds, but two attacks of malarial fever and my old complaint of bleeding piles pulled me down again. Imprisonment for me has proved a God-send blessing in disguise and the jail has given me a rest cure which I could not get even on the heights of Simla Hills. Life here is religiously simple, almost natural, and I sincerely hope that with absolute peace of conscience and mind I shall be able to regain all my lost weight which certainly was more than 140 lb. before the Rowlatt agitation.

This is all I am allowed to tell you about the jail life. The rest you can imagine. But we are all jolly and happy over it all, which is all that is wanted.

As for the Round Table Conference, though we are lovers of peace and would like to have an honourable settlement of the three great questions, I am afraid, in my opinion, it is a little too early. On the one hand the people have not received sufficient training in suffering and on the other the Government has not yet fully realised that the voice of Gandhi is the voice of India and that every Indian worth his salt is Nationalist at heart and is ready to sacrifice his all for the sake of liberty. But if the Conference does come off at all you can sit with perfect ease of mind for all the absentees, and whatever you do, I hope, you won't take into consideration the suffering of the people in jail.

With best wishes, Ever yours,

(Prisoner No. 776).

Karachi Prison, Jan. 23.

LALA GOVERDHAN DAS

SENTENCED TO R. I. FOR A YEAR & HALF

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

Judgment has been pronounced in the cases against Lala Goverdhan Das and Sardar Dilawar Singh. The Magistrate convicted both the accused under section 17 (2) of the Seditious Meetings Act and sentenced them to one year's simple imprisonment each.

Under section 7 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act they were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, the sentences to run consecutively, and to commence from the day of their arrest, the 22nd December.

A High-Class Guaranteed
LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

C	[illegible]	K	A
E	T	R	B
T	N	R	A
S	O	B	B

London General Supply Assoc's
71, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.
Dept.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The S. S. Mantua with mails of the 9th instant expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Shivratri: Bank Holiday. (All Bombay Post Offices to work as on Sundays).

Mails for China, Japan and Australia close at 10 a.m.

Motor Gymkhana on the Cooperage, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 25.

The S. S. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: 12th Extra Meeting.

Mr Jhabwala's lecture on "How America gained Freedom", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

"THE CLOTH MARKETS."

The piece-goods markets will be closed on to-day and Sunday next owing to Maha SHIVRATRI and AMWAS holidays respectively.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer China has on board the outward mails of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

In aid of the Maharastra Free Libraries association, Prof. Shellar performs his special programe to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p. . near Churni Road Station opposite Ma.galdas Mills.

A HOMEOPATH IN BOMBAY.

Dr. D. R. Dutta, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Homeopathic Society, has come to Bombay. He will stay here for some time. Persons wishing to consult him, may see him at his residence—6 Hunuman Building, Lamington Road.

"WORK OF THE TRINITY OF GOD."

Under the auspices of the League for the Spread of Geeta Reading Mr. Laxman Balkrishna Raje will delver a public lecture on "The Work of the Trinity of God" to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Vaidya Bros' Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane Thakurdwar. The lecture is open to all.

WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

The opening ceremony of the Bombay Working Men's Institute (near Parel Tram Terminus) will be performed by Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Kt., on Sunday (February 26), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THE NEW POPE

H. E. the Patriarch of the East Indies congratulated His Holiness Pius XI on his elevation to the Chair of St. Peter and His Holiness replied granting the Papal Blessing to His Excellency, to the Suffragan Bishops the clergy and the faithful.

"HOW AMERICA GAINED FREEDOM".

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S.H. Jhabvalla will speak on "How America" gained her Freedom and Prof Bhathena of the National College will preside.

St. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

The Secretary, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hindu Division, writes:—The Hindu Division (S.S.L.) has sent a squad of Ambulance Workers for First Aid duty to Walkeshwar Banganga as in previous years. A squad has also been sent to Ambarnath for service.

A CORRECTION.

In our leading article, "Mr. Sastri's Advice", appearing in our issue of the 20th instant, we referred to a Reuters' cable in which the words "on the basis of justice and equity" were quoted as having been uttered by Mr. Sastri. We are now given to understand that the phrase as issued from Reuters' local office was "on (a) basis of justice and equality."

AMBER TIPS TEA.

A new brand of purely Indian tea has been placed on the market recently by the Amber Tips Tea Company of Bombay and those who have given the tea a trial will have no hesitation in declaring that it can stand comparison in point of its quality and flavour with some of the most popular brands. The packing, which is in tins, is all that is to be desired. We are assured that the capital of the Company is entirely Indian, while, of course, the tea itself is an Indian product. We, of course, are ignorant as to the economic and living conditions of the labourers employed on the tea gardens of the Company the authorities of which, we brust, enlighten us on the point.

DR. GOODIER'S CHARITIES

For the sixth and last time "Her only love," a stirring drama will be restaged by the Sodalities of Bandra in aid of Dr. Goodier's Charities in St. Xavier's College Hall, Bombay, on Sunday, February 26th at 7 p.m. His Grace, the Archbishop of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside. This drama has been enacted by the Amateur Sodalists of Bandra on five different occasions in Bandra and Bombay with great success. The full proceeds of the present performance will be handed over to His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay as a contribution towards his manifold charities. The play recounts the romantic incidents in the lives of Cyprian and Justina. Cyprian a Roman Magician, coming in contact with Justina, a pious virgin falls in love with her, and his high admiration of her robust virtue lifts him from the depths of the black arts to the heights of heavenly glory.

LATE MR. S. C. DHONDY.

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy which took place on Wednesday evening at his residence, at Byculla after a brief illness. The deceased was taking an active part in public-life and was for about twenty-five years a members of the Municipal Corporation. He was one of the most energetic members of the Corporation. His genial nature added to his jovial temperament contributed much to the enlivening of debates in the Corporation. Only last month he topped the polls at the Municipal-election from the Byculla Ward notwithstanding the acknowledged fact that it was very much contested. It was really unfortunate that the Province did not spare him to acheve the fruits of his labour at the New Municipal Corporation. One of the traits of Mr. Dhondy's character was his charitable and kind disposition towards the rich and the poor alike. The deceased was very-well-known at Deolali, for the welfare of which he left not a stone unturned. He was one of energetic and hard-working members of the Deolali Parsi Panchayat.

The deceased hanes behind him an aged mother, a widow, four sons and a daughter.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BURNING MR. LUCAS'S CAR.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(1) Mohamed Esoof Mahomed Ali, (2) Mohamed Hassan Mohamed Sidik, (3) Abdul Samad Mohamedkhan and seven others were charged by Inspector Power of the Nagpada Police Station with being members of an unlawful assembly and in prosecution of the common object of such assembly committed the offence of rioting and causing mischief by setting fire to Mr. Cecil Lucas' car on the 17th of November last near Grant Road Corner. Accused Nos. 9 and 11 were discharged on account of want of evidence. His case was heard by Mr. Frank Oliveira, at the Mazagon Police Court.

Prosecuting Inspector Hurst conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Billimoria, pleader, defended accused No. 1, Mr. Vessavewalla appeared for accused No. 3, Mr. Azad, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Coelho, for Nos. 2 and 8, and Mr. De Lima for accused No. 7.

His Worship in the course of his judgment said accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were charged in this case with the offences of (1) rioting, (2) theft while rioting and (3) mischief while rioting. From the evidence in the case it was clearly established that at noon on the 17th of November last Mr. Lucas, the Traffic Manager of the Bombay Tramway Company received certain information. In consequence he drove from his office in the Company's motor car to Pydhownie. There he received further information and tried to get to Bhendy Bazaar in a tram car, but could not do so as the crowd would not allow the tram cars to run. The only point for consideration left was whether the accused before the Court were some of those that took part in committing the offences with which they were charged and he must for this purpose consider the evidence against each accused separately. The offences were all committed in he course of one and the same transaction.

The case against accused No. 1 rested on the evidence and identification of no fewer than six witnesses. Four of them saw accused No. 1 at the Tardeo Depot just before the motor car of Mr. Lucas was taken away. Accused No. 1 in his statement put up the defence of "Alibi." He stated that he attended the bon-fire at Parel that morning and was returning to Bombay with the volunteers when Mr. Jehangir Patel met him on Parel Road at about 1 p.m. The latter directed him to go to Parsi Statue on his cycle. Accused No. 1 did so and as he reached the place Mr. Patel came up in his car. Mr. Patel spoke to Sub-Inspector Patil and Mr. Patil and accused dispersed the crowds about the place. Before Mr. Patel left, accused stated that he told Mr. Patel that he was not feeling well and that he wanted to go to the Arab Lane Office. He (the Magistrate) further said that it was no strange, therefore, that accused No. 1 was seen at the Tardeo Depot at about 1-45 p.m. He must, therefore, hold that the defence of "Alibi" set up by accused No. 1 had failed.

As regards accused No. 2, his Worship said that the case for the prosecution against him however was so weak that he thought it safer to give him the benefit of the doubt.

As regards accused No. 3, his Worship said he took a leading part in removing the car from the Depot and destroying it at Grant Road Corner. He, therefore, refused to accept the evidence of the accused's brother which was to the effect that they did not return to the J. J. Hospital before 2-30 p.m. from Parel on the day in question. He also accepted the prosecution evidence as regards accused No. 5. Accused No. 6 called no defence witnesses and he saw no sufficient reason to disbelieve the prosecution case against him. With regard to accused No. 7, the Magistrate said he had been identified by Dr. Dadachanji only and he believed his evidence.

MAJOR BONNYMAN CENSURED.

As regards accused No. 8, the Magistrate said that he had been identified by four witnesses. He called on his behalf Major Bonnyman, who did not rely on his own memory and he deposed to facts which he believed rather than knew to be true. Evidence of this nature coming from a person of the intelligence and position of this witness was unsatisfactory. It seemed to him that the Major trusted the accused more than himself in his desire to help his bearer whom he employed after the day of the incidents in question. He could only express the hope that Major Bonnyman left the Court a wiser man than when he entered it. There was no evidence to show that he was seen at Grant Road Corner or had anything to do with the burning of the car. Hence he felt it his duty to treat his case in a different light when assessing the punishments.

For reasons stated above, his Worship ordered accused No. 2 to be acquitted and convicted accused Nos. 5, 6 and 8 on the first and second charges and accused No. 7 on the first and third charges.

THE SENTENCES.

Accused No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default two months' further rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges, the sentences to run consecutively. Accused No. 3 was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail on each of the charges, the sentences to run concurrently. Accused Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default further two months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges, the sentences to run consecutively. Accused No. 8 was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges the sentences to run consecutively.

RIOTING IN SANKLI STREET.

Further hearing of the case was resumed on Wednesday.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bird (1) Abdul Sakia and (2) Pestonji Edulji Batliwalla were charged with rioting and mischief at Sankli Street on the 17th of November last during the recent disturbances in Bombay.

Prosecuting Inspector Hurst conducted the prosecution; while accused No. 2 was defended by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. De Cunha, pleader.

Mr. Anandrao Gopinath Hate said he was a partner in Hate and Co., Lithographists, in Sankli Street. He had been seeing accused No. 2 for the last six years. Accused lived with his family opposite to his house. He did not know whether he had a milk-shop. He saw him outside his house in a black cap, white trousers. He did not put on a red cap. He remembered the 17th of November last. He was the whole of that day in his house. There was a disturbance in Sankli Street that day. Some Mahomedans first appeared on the road and asked the shop-keepers to close up their shops. They also threw stones at street lamps and houses. He did not see accused No. 2 amongst those who took part in the rioting. He did not say that he saw the accused at the time each of these disturbances was going on. He did not see accused No. 2 leading the mob any time. The street lamps were broken by Mahomedan boys. He went to the Police Station at the request of the accused's mother.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hurst (in the absence of Prosecuting Inspector Finan) the witness said he was mostly indoors the whole of that day. He could not see the whole mob that was in the lane. He did not recognise any one in the mob. He could see a portion of the mob. The mob consisted of Mahomedans. Had he seen the accused's face he would have recognized him even if he were in a faize-cap. The burning of the caps took place between 10 and 11 a.m. The shops were closed about 9 a.m. He was not friendly with the accused. He had visited the family of the accused only once when there was some trouble there about three years ago. He said at the Police Station that he saw the accused several times in his house.

Mr. Robert Wendolins Pitter, a motor mechanic, said he resided in Sankli Street, 18, Jubilee Building. On the 17th of November he was residing in 22, Jubilee Building. He occupied the ground floor of the building. He knew accused No. 2 by sight. He had spoken to him off and on. He had been seeing him for the last two years. He usually saw him in black coat, white trousers and a black cap. He knew him to be a Parsi. He was at his house the whole day on the day in question. He saw persons in a procession in white caps. They were burning European hats. He then corroborated the above witness as regards the burning of caps and the throwing of stones at street lamps. Accused No. 2 put up opposite to his house. He saw the accused at 11 a.m. on the day in question. Every time he came to the balcony of his house he saw the accused at his windows. He saw him about four times that day. He did not see accused No. 2 taking part in the breaking of the street lamps.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hurst, the witness said he saw many lamps being broken. He could not say at what time the lamps were broken. He had not been to the Police Station at any time. Nobody spoke to him about this case before and after the 18th of November. Three days before he was summoned, the accused took down his address only. He came to know 10 or 12 days later that the accused was arrested. He now said that the accused told him that he was arrested in Willis' Murder Case and wanted him to give evidence. Willis was murdered a furlong from his place. He was sure accused did not see him after he was served with summons.

Christian Benedict said he was a clerk in the Singer Sewing Machine and resided in Sankli Street. He knew accused No. 2 since two years. He corroborated the former witnesses as regards the dress of the accused. He was at home till 9 a.m. on the day in question. He saw him having a shave, while he went out to see the Prince. He returned at about 1 p.m. At about 2-30 p.m. he came upstairs to his sister's house. He noticed street lamps being broken. He then corroborated the previous witnesses.

The case was then adjourned.

EXEMPTION FROM COMPENSATION.

LANDLORDS' PLEA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared to argue on behalf of several landlords of the B, C, D, E, F and G Wards an exempton from payment of Compensation Tax.

The first point urged by Mr. Kazi was that the loss, damage and death should have been caused in the prosecution of a common object of an unlawful assembly. There should be a definite finding on that issue and it was not enough, as was done in the present inquiry, to find out the damage and the fact that it was caused during the disturbance. The Section did not even contain the word "riot", but it contained the words "prosecution of the common object of the unlawful assembly" which clearly showed the intention of the legislation. The learned Counsel then quoted an English ruling exactly on the point. The second important point was that the person claiming damage must himself be freefrom blame in connection with this disturbance—and that he should not have given any provocation. The Counsel said that these points could only be elicited in cross-examination and the Court's ruling on that subject was very unfortunate and bound to create dissatisfaction.

Continuing, Mr. Kazi submitted that exemptions could only be territorial and not communal and sectional.

Concluding, the Counsel said that the law must have tried its best, but still it would have been mere satisfaction, if he had permitted the landlords to help him with facts in their possession. The landlords had a legitimate grievance in that respect.

His Worship recorded Mr. Kazi's arguments.

ALLEGED HOUSE-TRESPASS AND MISCHIEF.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Indravandan N. Mehta, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Delton charged Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Banatwalla with house-trespass and causing damage to the dispensary of Dr. M. T. Anklesaria to the extent of Rs. 2,600 on the 19th instant.

Mr. Sorab Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Gudinho, pleader, defended the accused.

On the case being called out, Mr. Gudinho asked his Worship to postpone the case, as the parties being related to each other, were going to arrive at a settlement. He further said that Mr. Kapadia had no objection whatever to the case being postponed.

The prosecution said that the case should be postponed on condition that the accused kept peace during the period of postponement.

Thereupon, Mr. Gudinho agreed to the condition and said that the accused was ready to keep peace.

His Worship then said that if the parties were going to arrive at a settlement, he would postpone the case till the 2nd of March.

CORONER'S COURT.

A SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Mr. P. J. Tonkin, late Wharf Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, who was seriously injured in a motor accident on the 16th instant on Queen's Road and died at the European General Hospital on Monday last.

Mr. Clarence Seton Smith, District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, identified the body of the deceased. He said on the night of the 16th instant the deceased, Mr. Spleldwinde and he were driving towards Colaba in car No. 4008 from Marine Lines Station. As they came near the Brigade Office, their driver endeavoured to pass a car in front of them. He saw another car coming from the opposite direction and the next thing he knew was that they had collided with the car. Car No. 4008 was travelling between 15 and 20 miles an hour, and was on the correct side of the road. Mr. Tonkin was thrown out of car No. 4008 and was subsequently removed to hospital in an unconscious state.

Oosman Saheb Mahomed, a motor driver, said he was driving his car No. 7930, down Queen's Road in the direction of Marine Lines Station. He was behind car No. 4269, which was an "Overland Four." Opposite to the Brigade Office, the driver of car No. 4269 suddenly accelerated and shooting to the right tried to overtake the traffic in front of him. He was on the wrong side of the road and was travelling about 35 miles an hour. Jehangir H. Mody, Cyril Curzon Charles and George Victor corroborated the above witnesses.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death of Mr. Tonkin was caused from injuries he received as a result of a motor accident on Queen's Road on the night of the 16th instant due to the driver of taxi-car No. 4269 driving on the wrong side of the road in a rash manner and colliding with car No. 4008.

A HARIKATHA PERFORMANCE

Sheerah Lakshman Doss, an Amateur Bhaghavathar from Madras, has kindly consented to give a Harikatha performance "Nandahar" in Tamil at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (MAHA SIVA RATHRI day) at "Damodar Thackersai Moolji Hall", Elphinstone Road, near Parel Railway Station.

Separate accommodation for ladies will be provided. It is open to the public.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

Mr. Sethna then moved that notices be given to East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies to intimate that on expiry of their present contracts the same will not be renewed and that arrangements be taken in hand for management of these railways directly by the State after expiry of existing contracts. He said that there were at present in India three railways which were both state owned and state managed namely the North-Western Railway, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Eastern Bengal State Railway. There were eight more which were practically owned by state but managed by companies. These were East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay Baroda and Central India, the Madras and Southern Mahratta, the South Indian, the Bengal Nagpur, the Assam Bengal and the Burma Railways. Of all the references made to Acworth Committee the most important was in regard to future management of these eight railways. The five members of that Committee including the President were in favour of state management while the rest being interested persons were in favour of company management. The company management of state-owned railways was not private enterprise by any means. The total investment of state owned but company managed railways was £261½ millions and the subscribed share capital only £24½ millions, or only about nine per cent, the remainder being loan capital and government capital invested either at fixed interest or on profit sharing terms. Where else could they find a company in which 91 per cent. of shareholders depute their rights to remaining nine per cent. and that was exactly what had happened in the case of these eight railways.

Mr. Innes, the Commerce Member said that the present contracts of E. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway would automatically terminate in 1924 and 1925 respectively and these was, therefore, no necessity for Government to give any notice to them. The question was with regard to their future management. The opinion of the Acworth Committee was sharply divided on this question and it was important to note that those of the committee of state management had recommended conditional upon the acceptance of certain other matters such as separate erailway finance and the reorganisation of their Railway Board on a much more liberal scale. The Railway Finance Committee which was appointed to consider the recommendations of the Acworth Committee had also postponed the question of the state management. The time had, therefore, not yet come for the council to commit itself to state management and that was the reason why the Government were not in a position to commit themselves to Mr. Sethna's resolution. The Council was not the platform for a discussion of such an intricate question on which there were differences of opinion in accordance with the recommendation of Acworth Committee. The Govrnment of India were shortly going to appoint a central advisory council by converting the Railway Finance Committee into such a body and the question of state-management raised in the debate would be referred to that Advisory Council for consideration. When they had done that the Government would be in a position to take a definite action.

In view of the assurance that this question of state management would be referred to central Advisory Council, Mr. Sethna withdrew his resolution hoping that there would be no further extension of contracts to these railways and that before the existing contracts would expire the Advisory Council would have decided as to their future management.

INDIANISATION OF RAILWAY SERVICE.

Mr. Kale then moved that early steps be taken to increase the number of Indians in the higher grades of service of state managed railways and devise means to secure adoption of a similar policy by companies managing State Railways.

Mr. Innes said that as far as State Railways were concerned there was no necessity for the Government of India to lay down such a policy. Because, that was already their policy. But Railways must be run on strictly commercial and business lines and efficiency must be their paramount consideration. Government would try their best to see that all railways follow the policy of Indianisation of their higher services, subject to the condition that efficiency must be their paramount consideration in railway matters.

Mr. Kale accepted the assurance of Mr. Innes. The resolution was then put and carried.

7 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN.

The last resolution which was moved by Mr. Samaldas of Bombay was as follows:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he may be pleased to convey to the Secretary of State for India-in-Council the following expression of its opinion,—(a) That the conversion rights offered with the last 7 per cent. Sterling Loan were unnecessary and that they needlessly increase the permanent debt of this country, (b) that in al future loan issues, the Secretary of State should consult and act up to the advice and recommendations of the Government of India and (c) that all such issues should be simultaneously offered for subscriptions in this country on the same terms.

The resolution was opposed on its merits by Mr. Cook, in a speech which was mostly inaudible at press gallery. It was in effect, he said, a vote of censure on the Secretary of State, when really there ought to be a vote of appreciation.

Mr. Sethna said, that if the Secretary of State wanted to raise a loan as a feeler then he ought to have done so far a lesser amount.

Mr. Samaldas declared that the Secretary of State and his advisers must be made aware of the feelings of the country in the ma[illegible]

Mr. Cook read a letter to show that the rapid success of the loan had done Indian credit good.

The resolution was put in three parts and [illegible]ied. Mr. Cook pressed for division in respect of the first part which was carried by fourteen votes to thirteen. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

MISSION TO LEPERS.

LADY LLOYD'S APPEAL.

To The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be grateful [illegible] you will again give me space in your columns [illegible] for the purpose of asking Europeans and Indians in the Bombay Presidency to come forward and subscribe as generously as they did in 1919 to the appeal which is now being issued on behalf of the work of the Mission to Lepers.

The excellent work which this Mission has done in India and especially in the Bombay Presidency during the 48 years of its existence needs no repeating and at the present 10 Asylums containing 602 leper inmates in the Presidency are either owned or financially assisted by the Mission. As a result moreover of the improvement in the treatments used a good number of lepers have been sent away from Asylums as being apparently free from the disease.

I need hardly add that the Mission has the very warm support and approval of Government from whom grants are received. But these are not sufficient to maintain it and the public is now asked to contribute a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the work in the Bombay Presidency which includes the establishment of a new Asylum at Palghar and additions to the already existing one at Pui.

I am most hopeful that this much needed sum will be subscribed with little delay to Sir Henry Proctor (Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Home Street, Bombay) and that the Bombay Public will loyally support my appeal as they always have done before.—I remain, Yours, etc., etc.

BLANCHE LLOYD.

Government House,
Bombay, Feb. 22.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

A special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held Yesterday (Thursday) afternoon at the Trust Hall, Mr. E.G. Turner, presiding.

Mr. E G. Turner Chairman of the Trust, in introducing the revised estimates of 1921-22 and the orginal budget estimates of 1922-23 said, the revised estimates of the current year show an increase of Rs. 1-5 lakhs over the budget estimates. This is wholly under temporary revenue from acquired properties. The original budget estimate for the next year is Rs. 4 lakhs more than the current year's revised estimates, the increase being 1 lakh from rents on completed police accommodation schemes, 1 lakh under other permanent revenue and 2 lakhs under Municipal contribution.

Interest on cash balances stands practically at the same figure (i.e. about Rs. 6 lakhs) since 1920-21. It should however be noted with satisfaction that in spite of an increase of 24 lakhs in interest charges, there is no deficit in the current year, and although there is a further additional interest charge of 14 lakhs next year, the deficit is estimated at only Rs. 7-4 lakhs. The actual opening balance of the current year was Rs. 145,28 lakhs which is the same as the figure in the supplementary budget sanctioned by T. R. 605, dated the 8th November 1921. The increase of about Rs. 12 lakhs is due mainly to the large sales of lands to Government for their industrial housing scheme and to the Spring Mills for their second housing scheme. The sanctioned loan for the current year is Rs. 200 lakhs but it is expected that Rs. 60 lakhs out of this money will be made available during the first half of the next year in accordance with our requirements. The increase of about 3 lakhs is mainly under expenses of loan on account of the payment of stamp duty of Rs. 23/4 lakhs on the Rs. 275 lakhs of 1920 having been postponed to the current year from the last year in the budget of which provision had been made. The short expenditure of Rs. 54,2 lakhs is due mainly to our efforts in endeavouring to arrange that lands are acquired according to the immediate requirements of our works. Rs. 4½ lakhs of this represent a saving of account of Government's decision to drop the DeLisle Road Police Accommodation Scheme. The increase over the budget is Rs. 2½ lakhs which corresponds with the nett additional grant for works sanctioned in the supplementary budget.

The estimates for the next year provide Rs. 138½ lakhs for acquisition and Rs. 99½ lakhs for works as against Rs. 129 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs in the revised estimates for the current year. The lump provision for Rs. 5 lakhs for staff quarters which had been made in the current year's original budget has been provided for in the new estimates. The total provision for management and establishment is Rs. 17-25 against Rs. 19-32 lakhs in the revised estimates of the current year. The loan proposed for the next year is Rs. 185 lakhs exclusive of the undrawn balance of Rs. 60 lakhs out of the current year's sanctioned loan. This will leave us with a closing balance of about Rs. 75 lakhs which, with the expected realisations from sale proceeds falling due in the early part of the next year, should suffice for our requirements till September 1923.

The Budget proposals with draft modifications after some discussion were unanimously passed.

Dr. Dadachanji next, moved the following two resolutions:—

(1) "That the Trustees desire to place on record their high appreciation and the able and successful administration of the Trust by Mr. E. G. Turner as Chairman during the last two years when the work was rendered particularly responsible and difficult owing to the execution of the accelerated and expended housing programme decided upon in November 1919".

(2) "A copy of the above resolution be forwarded to Government".

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan.

Mr. Turner in his reply thanked Dr. Dadachanji for having kindly appreciated his humble services to the Trust and expressed his thanks to the Trustees for their hearty and conscientious co-operation in the discharge of his duties.

The meeting was then dissolved.

FIRE IN BANDRA.

At noon on Saturday last a fire broke out at Khari in group of mahar huts in Bandra. As soon as the alarm of fire was raised Mr. Francis Jigool, the police patel, Burried to the Scene and immediately organized a contingent to put out the fire. The party fetched water from a tank close by and poured it on the dancing flames, and the fire was evenually put out. Some families have lost all their savings.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

RANGA RAO AND WAGLE BEAT CAPT. MATHEWS & COX

Play in connection with the Western India Tennis Tournament was resumed to-day at [illegible] p.m. in the Queen's Road. Quite a good number of spectators had assembled to witness the day's sport and they were well rewarded by being able to see exceptional fine display of tennis in some of the matches.

The day's programme consisted of a [illegible] f nine vents—eight matches in Gentlemen's [illegible] bles and one match in Singles. The [illegible] Dou[illegible] nt—the Singles—proved a very attractive [illegible] h. Gore and Brought had each [illegible] tive mat[illegible] way up by their merits and [illegible] made their [illegible] matches. The tussle between [illegible] fairly evenly [illegible] interesting and at times [illegible] them was very [illegible] ung in the balance [illegible] moments the issue h[illegible] played on the principle of safety first [illegible] placed. Brough [illegible] lacking in sting were well [illegible] out but [illegible] played a steady game through [illegible] oming [illegible] many points by ill-advisedly [illegible] the front in the hope of getting the [illegible] so wary and wide awaken an opponent [illegible] Gore. The results Gore won in two sets 7—5, 7—5.

The doubles matches were more interesting. Wassudeo and Khambatta had to face a much stronger combination in Milne and Lahey Bean. Milne was a terror at the net and indulged in an orgy of hard hitting which the passive style of play of Khambatta and partner was not able to cope with. With the concession of a solitary game in each of the 2 sets English combination disposed of their opponents. Hosie and Farquaharson had an easy time of it with Kimber and S. N. Williams. The latter pair had to lower their colours at 6—1 and 6—4. Calvacoressi and Dening fared no better against England and Naoroji. Their tale is soon told England and partner won in two sets of 6—2, 6—1.

The most interesting match of the day was Ranga Rao and Wagle versus Capt. Matthews and Cox. Right from the start the Indian pair adopted aggressive tactics with surprisingly fruitful results. Wagle blocked and volleyed in fine style and was able to secure many points for his side. Captain Matthews was weak in the backhand and with unerring instinct Ranga Rao directed his balls to the weak spot. It surprised nobody that Ranga Rao and partner won. Comfortably at 6—3 and 6—4. Syed Hassan and Dastagir had a deserved victory over Gonsalves and Pereira, though they had to fight determinedly ere they could come out as winners.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

U. D. Ranga Rao and Wagle beat Capt. Mathews and H. R. Cox 6—3, 6—4.

Laxmidas and Liladhar beat Barraclough and Allana 6—2 6—4.

S. G. Gore beat T. W. Brough 7—5 7—5.

Sayed Hasan and Dastgir beat Gonsalves and A. C. Pereira 8—6 9—7.

J S Milne and Yahey Bean beat Wassoodeo and Khambatta 6—1, 6—1.

A. L. Hosie and Farquharson beat Kimler and S. N. Williams 6—1, 6—4.

J. A. D. Naoroji and R. D. England beat Calvocoressi and H. Denning 6—2 6—1.

N. F. Nowroji and H. R. Dastur beat Jeejeebhoy and Petit 6—4, 4—6 6—2.

Garnett and Marshal beat F. H. Mehta and S. H. Mehta 6—0, 3—6 6—1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will be played at 4-30 p.m.:—

Court No. 1.—Lahey Bean vs. Krishna at 4-30 p.m.

Court No. 2.—Pereira vs. England at 4-30 p.m.

Court No. 4.—Naoroji vs. L. C. Parton at 4-30 p.m.

Court No. 5.—Kamannora vs. Hosie, at 4-30 p.m.

Court No. 6.—Annett and Dastgir at 4-30 p.m.

The following matches wil be played at 5-30 p.m.—

Court No. 1.—Nigel Jones vs. Ranga Rao at 5-30 p.m..

Court No. 4.—Mrs. Nelson and Denning vs. Mrs. Tylden-Patterson and Mathews at 5-30 p.m.

Court No. 5.—Bhagwat and Savur vs. Laxmidas and Liladhar.

Court No. 6.—Naoroji and England vs. Hosie and Farquharson. at 5-30 p.m.

POSSIBLE GAMES.

The following competitors are requested to be on the grounds at 5 p.m. in case they may be required:—

Kohloff and Harwood vs. Portlock and Brough.

Garnett and Marshal vs Fakuda and Kamamura.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

A fresh case has been brought to the notice of the Criminal Investigation Department by Inspector Fazal Imam in which it is said that the mother of Inspector Amar Singh of Ludhiana died a few days ago and at the instance of the general public, volunteers were posted at the cremation ground to disallow the dead body to be burnt there. The result of this, it is alleged, was that the Inspector took the corpse to his home in Kapurthala for cremation.

T NOTICE.

Benefit Performance

IN AID OF

... ARASTRA FREE

... ES ASSOCIATION

Sheilar's Royal Circus

SPECIAL SELECTED PROGRAMME

TO-DAY 5-30 P. M.

...galdas Mills, Charni Road

SPECIAL NEW YEAR NUMBER

THE

INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

JANUARY—DETAILED CONTENTS

THE CULT OF BLACK BY DR. SIR DEVA PRASAD SARVADHIKARY

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE BY "A BRITISH JOURNALIST"

WORSHIP. BY D. G. DAVIES, I.C.S.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE NEW COUNCILS RAO BAHADUR C. S. SUBRAHMANIAM MAHOMMED YAMIN KHAN, BAR-AT-LAW, DR. H. S. GOUR, M.A., D.C.L., MAJOR SIR M. DE P. WEBB, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E., RAI BAHADUR T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIAR.

MR. GANDHI'S LATEST. BY G. A. NATESAN

RABINDRANATH TAGORE. BY C. W. STEWART

DR. RAMAKRISHNA BHANDARKAR BY PROF. M. S. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR, M.A.

THE ROBBER SAINT. BY PURAN CHAND BEDI

TEMPERANCE AND INDIAN EXCISE POLICY BY MR. S. SATHIAVAGISWARAM, M.A., B.L.

OUDH RENT BILL. BY THAKUR RAJENDRA SINGH

THE DECEMBER GATHERINGS

The Political Leaders Conference at Bombay; The Indian National Congress; The All-India Moslem League; The Khilafat Conference; The National Liberal Federation of India; The Indian Social Conference; The South Indian Social Workers' Conference; The All-India Christian Conference; The Ceylon National Congress; The Indian Conference in Great Britain; Trade Union Congress; College Students' Conference; Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Conference.

BRITISH TRADE AND INDIA BY MR. U. K. DORAISWAMI PILLAI, B.A., B.T.

PRINCE EDWARD'S SPEECHES IN INDIA

TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

UTTERANCES OF THE DAY

FEUDATORY INDIA

INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION

AGRICULTURAL SECTION

NOTICES OF BOOKS

DIARY OF THE MONTH

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary; Rt. Hon. Sastri; Mr. C. S. Subrahmaniam; Dr. Gour: Mr. Gandhi; Dr. Bhandarkar; Mr. C. R. Das; Hakim Ajmal Khan; Mr. S. C. Mukherjee; Mr. J. C. Pereira: The Congress Sittings; The Volunteers' Parade; Babu Bhagavan Das; Yakub Hasan Sait; Dr. Kitchelu; The Ali Brothers; Mr. Manilal; Sarojini Naidu; Moulvi Sharar; Mr. Saklatwala: M. Poincare; Vallabhai Patel.

Price, Single copy, Re. One.
Annual Subscription, Rs. Five only.

Would-be subscribers of the INDIAN REVIEW can get a copy of this New Year Number on remitting at once one year's subcription (Rs. 5) in advance. An additinal sum of 4 As. should always accompany subscriptions by cheques.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
G.T., Madras.

FEVER!

WHY WORRY?

If you are tired of medicines and costly injections, TRY a bottle of

THE PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS.

Can be had at Messrs. Kemp and Co., Phillips, and Co., Leach and Weborny, Treacher and Co., and all chemists and druggists.

Price Re. 1

THE PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.

9-10 Medow Street. FORT BOMBAY.
Tet No. 4938.

INSURE

Against Fire Accident Sickness, Burglary and Embezzlement and all Risks connected with Motor Cars, Horses, Carriages, Lifts, and Plates, Glass, with

THE

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE . . CORPORATION, LTD. .

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

19-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Manager for India G. M. ROSE.

DIXONS ENGINEERING WORKS

(H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.)

Mazagon Road, BOMBAY.

Established 1888 On Government List.

CONSTRUCTIONAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS.

Iron and Brass Founders Coppersmiths. Plumbers.

SHIP REPAIRERS.
STORE SUPPLIERS.

Special attention given to enquiries from Bombay and the Mofusil for every description of Stores. Plant Machinery, Hardware, etc.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Office Tel. 786.
Works Tel. 2154.
Telegrams, "NOXID."

AVOID TROUBLE

for yourself and family, LATER ON by providing NOW against digestive dis orders. A daily morning wash with AENLL PORTABLE BATH tends to regulate the internal system and puts your inside in proper shape to prevent the causes of stomach-ills.

NALSUM-PRADIN CO
Girgaon, Bombay.

6

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, February 24, 1922.

THE ROOT OF BANKRUPTCY.

II

The military machine created by the British in India was not meant exclusively for the purpose of defending India, a fact impartial critics have admitted and Tory chauvinists have not been shy of conceding. Adverting to the question of keeping a huge army in India on a war-footing and employing it in the acquisitive campaigns of Britain, so sober a critic as Mr. R. C. Dutt told a British audience: "Their policy has been to run the Empire on the cheap and go to war and make other countries pay for it." Sydenhamite Jingoes are in a scare whenever there is the rumour of the military expenditure of India being reduced. When the fighting power of Britain is estimated or disarmament discussed, they include the overseas garrisons maintained at the cost of India. The huge establishment of 2700 officers and 75,000 soldiers (all British) and of 2800 additional British officers together with 1,60,000 Indian soldiers, has performed larger functions for the Empire than the comparatively petty task of defending our frontier against primitive marauders. Again, the military commitments of a country are governed by the nature of its foreign policy. The foreign policy of India or the employment of her military strength is dictated from Whitehall and in strict fairness the Imperial Government, which has materially profited by millions worth of annexation on the blood-tribute of India, ought to contribute to the cost of its resources. But the military propagandist assures us that whenever an Indian soldier is engaged in Egypt or in Mesopotamia, the Imperial Government promptly pays him, that the Indian soldier is fond of fighting abroad and that India gains by the efficiency of his service. But it is we who pay for keeping him in readiness for the Imperial Government to call whenever it chooses to blow the whistle. For the preparatory cost, the Imperial Government does not pay a farthing. If the Indian soldier is flattered with the suggestion that he loves adventure abroad, what are his inclinations to compare with the inborn love of adventure natural to an Imperial race? Still we do not hear of large recruiting depots opened in Britain for adventurous spirits yearning to make history in the Near East, despite two million unemployed, not a fraction of whom can be drafted for the "stiffening" of subject administrations. If the matter were advertised, the indiscreet Minister would be lynched in the West End. The Imperial Government, being imperial, knows how to make a virtue of necessity, but we assert that the potential value of the Indian Army, in defence and in aggrandisement, has been so great for Britain that a contribution to its cost could be a simple proposition of justice. The principal evil of the East Indian Company was the corruption of its servants and the fashion, opened then, of pauper-bandits retiring as opulent 'Nabobs' from the East. One of the greatest evils of the transformed rule has been the imposition of "Home" burdens on India and the continual absorption by military Imperialists of half the revenues of the country raised from an already pauperised and rack-rented peasantry.

There are the traditional apologetics against the scandal, which are too flimsy to hide the naked truth. Lord Rawlinson said last year: "The Indian Army is maintained for the protection of the frontiers of India and to ensure internal peace. It is not maintained for Imperial purposes and every Indian soldier that has served abroad in any country during the Great War has been paid for by the Imperial Government." What a prosaic acknowledgment of thanks! The statement itself was a half-truth more dangerous than falsehood. The Indian Army is not maintained for Imperial purposes, said the Commander-in-Chief; not exclusively for Imperial purposes; but we challenge him to lay his hand on his heart and say whether it is not in every emergency, irrespective of the justice of Briton's cause or India's concern, promptly used by the Imperial Government. The huge machinery is kept partly for Imperial purposes. Why slur over the fact? The burden we have to bear increases and diminishes with the fortunes of the foreign policy of Britain. The Indian Army is employed at every turn, as the history of British wars and annexations in the nineteenth century and later would testify. An *ipse dixit* or a pontifical assertion or a school text-book, will not alter the facts. And to-day one of the potent considerations with Britain in fixing the cost of the Army in India, is the position of her foreign policy and the incomplete stage of certain annexations. The Esher Committee wisely observed: "The centre of gravity of probable military operations has shifted from West to East. In the future we must contemplate the possibility of our armies operating in the Middle East, based partially on India and partially on Home." Now at "Home," the Geddes Committee has suggested a saving of £41 millions on Defence without suggesting any disannexation of territory. We have a shrewd suspicion that they have taken it for granted that the Army in India which, begging Lord Rawlinson's pardon, exists partly for Imperial purposes and, out of regard to the centre of gravity of probable military operations, may be maintained intact, if not enlarged, at the cost of India. For, in the matter of mobile troops, India is the most important of Britain's working reservoirs; in fact, the one ready reservoir as the first few weeks of the War amply proved. Now, we are well aware that the straight-forward remarks of the Esher Committee stuck in the gizzard of the Legislative Assembly and interfered with the first season at Delhi of the feast of reason and the flow of soul. The observations had to be watered down by the diffusion of Delhi sentiment, the one cheap commodity in this land after the War. The Army Apologist stood forth and asserted that the Esher Committee did not mean what they said; to drive the statement home to the hearts of his susceptible listeners, he waxed rich in language and gave the deeply pathetic assurance that the members of the Esher Committee would rather have allowed their right hands to be cut off than meant what they said. The speaker was no other than Sir Godfrey Fell who previously had assured the Assembly that Dyer suffered dishonour worse than death, what time the latter gentleman was boasting that he would do it again and receiving a cheque and a sword-of-honour from his appreciative countrymen. The jokes passed muster, and "popular representatives" were elated by the enunciation of the "principle" that the strength of the Indian army was India's own affair and by no means subservient to the policy of Britain! We fear that a farrago of speeches could not have affected the deeply considered opinions of the Esher Committee and the wide outlook they had taken of the needs of the Empire. "Novel political machinery" observed the Esher Committee, "created by the Peace Treaty has enhanced the importance of the Army of India relating to military forces in other parts of the Empire." In ordinary parlance, there are a lot of half-digested additions in the areas occupied or exploited by Britain, and the novel devices for leisurely completing the task require the backing of soldiers. India is the base of troop-supply in the Near East. We spend the money and incur the burden, the Secretary of State receiving cash from the Imperial Government. It is impossible to divorce foreign policy from military expenditure and it is impossible to separate the extent of active responsibility expected of India from the territorial enterprise of Britain. To say that Mesopotamia or Egypt is subjugated or made free, as the term goes, within the Empire for the sake of ultimate security in India, is nonsense. The Esher Committee added: "We realise, and the evidence of Lord Allenby (whose function is to rub down Egypt) confirms our belief that the War has left Eastern Europe and what is commonly known as the Near and Middle East, in a condition of grave unrest with consequences to India, especially as regards her military and financial resources, that we are unable to ignore." Mark how Lord Allenby's fancies and requirements, irrelevent as they are to India, profoundly effect our military and financial resources. Notwithstanding the lathery talk and assurances in the Legislative Assembly, the things that count are the indeterminate needs of British expansion in Asia. It is Britain's interest to have a huge and comprehensive organism of military action which mere votings and lobby whispers are not able to alter by an atom. The economy campaign at "Home" makes for greater pressure on the capacity of India, as indeed we shall see in due course. The disorder and chaos and unfinished acquisitions of the Near East definitely react on India.

Lord Rawlinson in dismissing, patriotically enough, the case of an Imperial contribution, said that India was safe from hostile attack through the English Navy—as a sort of countervailing consideration. We have dealt with this question before, and again ask: Hostile attack from whom? If Britain were doing it as a favour to an India otherwise independent, the logic would have been intelligible. Here one nation holds another in subjection and consoles the latter that there is freedom from molestation; what comfort is it to an innocent man in custody that he is free from the hostile attacks of others outside? Austria held Italy in subjection, but the latter did not prize the position as one of immunity from hostile attacks. Englishmen who talk too much of the shelter of their navy for India, betray lack of imagination. Here is the greatest naval power in the world in occupation of a weak country. The very fact means unchallengeable supremacy for the enjoyer of benefits as against foreign naval competitors. The occupation of India by Britain is the same thing as the exclusion of others from the field. It is not necessary to labour the point, but we hope Englishmen will exercise some imagination when they talk of the naval bounty of Britain, more especially those in authority who realise the frenzy of holding the Indian markets for "Home" manufactures, and commandeering raw materials even at the cost of India, at a crisis in Europe.

Notes of the Day

Need of foreign Propaganda.

"The crowded London meeting" at which "Reuter" tells us Sir Michael O'Dwyer spoke was anticipated by a contemporary's special London correspondent on the 16th instant, who stated that the meeting was to be the first of a series organized by the National Constitutional Association—a group of conservative Diehards. Sir Michael's prattle is hardly worthy of serious notice—though it should be noted that as usual *this* propagandist message has not suffered any delay owing to congestion of cable traffic, but has been hustled through to India doubtless to fill us with awe. Sir Michael should know what he speaks about when he talks of bloodshed in India. He has more blood on his hands than any mere machine-gunner of Jallianwalla notoriety. But for the rest, Sir Michael O'Dwyer's observations are a mere parrot repetition of untruths, false conclusions, and Junker sentiments calculated to intensify the race-feeling which exists in India only on the side of our opponents. Similarly with Lord Sydenham's remarks at this propagandist meeting. The message, however, has a moral which should not be lost sight of. The Congress Working Committee has decided that propaganda in England is very necessary and should be resumed. The Khilafat Committee is doubtless of the same mind. The series of meetings organized by the National Constitutional Associations suggests that a determined effort is now being made by Junkers in Great Britain to create misconceptions in Britain—and in Europe and America—regarding the non-co-operation and Khilafat movements. These efforts should be countered.

Quibblings.

The game of questions and answers as carried out in Parliament, according to rule, is particularly edifying when the dialogue relates to the East. Thus Mr. Churchill has been hoping most piously and publicly that representative assembly would meet at Baghdad shortly—the elections for which were to be held as soon as possible. But will this Assembly be asked to confirm the piece of diplomatic jobbery which installed the Emir Feisul on the throne of Iraq without the slightest pretence at previously consulting the people's wishes as to their ruler? Then again Mr. Montagu has assured Mr. Malone that the "trade facilities" granting Greece a British loan were open to all foreign countries *including Turkey* "and therefore no apprehensions should be aroused among the Muslims." But while Britain refuses to recognise the existence of the Angora Government—the Nationalist Government of Turkey—Mr. Montagu's assurance remains specious cant. The Greek loan is directed against the Kemalist Government which alone has opposed Greek aggression. Any further attacks on Turkey which the newly financed Greeks may make will be directed at Kemalist forces. But if the Kemalist Government were to apply to Britain for an extension of those convenient "trade-facilities" to Turkey, the reply would be that the Kemalist Government is not recognised by Britain any more than the Truth is recognised by British statesmen when they see it. As for the Duke of Sutherland's declaration in the House of Lords that the British Government were not paying Emir Abdullah £5,000 "*as at present*" the suspicious words we have italicised prompt us to ask:—"Is the subsidy then regarded as payment for services rendered or as a pension for services faithfully performed?"

Plain-Speaking.

We are glad to note that some plain-speaking was indulged in by the non-official speakers at Wednesday's session of the local Legislative Council and it is to be hoped that its effect will not be lost on the Government and especially the Ministers. The latter, along with their two Indian colleagues of the Executive Council, laboured hard to convince the frankly sceptical non-official members that "Government were one with the Council in their demand for retrenchment," that "they had effected all possible retrenchment" and that "the Council could rest assured that Government would do their best to retrench." But unfortunately for these apologists of Government, facts are hard nuts to crack and no amount of fervent assurances of this type can delude the members—at least such among them as have not yet bartered away their freedom of thought—and make them ignore the truth, which is that Government have made no sincere attempt to retrench, that the "Reserved" departments have got almost all they were bent on securing and that the "Transferred" departments—the nation-building departments—have been left to shift for themselves after having been bled white to enable the pampered "Reserved" departments to live in comfort. The Minister for Education let the cat out of the bag when he appealed to the Council not to refuse to sanction the proposed taxation, on the ground that the only consequence of such a refusal would be that "the Reserved Departments would practically get all they wanted, while the Transferred Departments would be without the necessary funds to carry on their work." The Minister asked whether the Council was prepared to accept that position. But instead of addressing the question to the Council the Minister should have addressed it to himself. Why is he a party to the starvation of so vital a department as his own and how long is he prepared to tolerate it? Let him turn the searchlight into his own administration and tell us how he has discharged the responsibilities which he shouldered in such a fine spirit of self-confidence last year. He talks of retrenchment effected by Government. Has any retrenchment worth the name been made anywhere save in the departments of Education, Industry, Agriculture, Public Health and sanitation—all vital departments?

Qualms of Conscience.

The Ministers should feel some qualms of conscience in speaking of "retenchment" in connection with these departments, for they are not retrenchment but mutilation and starvation. Shall we call the total omission of provision for free building grants for primary schools, amounting to Rs. 1,80,000, in the next year's budget estimate retrenchment? Is the curtailment of provision for the introduction of compulsory primary education in municipal areas or for giving code pay to trained primary school teachers, retrenchment? There is no provision made in the next year's educational budget for the opening of a single primary school or a single secondary school or a single college, in the entire Presidency. The budget estimates of expenditure in 1922-23 exhibit an apparent increase of Rs. 1,11,000, over the revised estimate of 1921-22, but if we look closer we shall find that as much as Rs. 1,05,000 of this increase is swallowed up by the increase in leave allowances, etc., paid in England, leaving a paltry Rs. 6 000 as the total increased grant for education, primary, secondary, colleagiate, and special, in the Presidency for the next financial year! Even this magnificent "increase" is made possible only by increased fees which are proposed to be levied in all secondary schools and arts and professional colleges. No doubt, a few scholarships for the children of the "depressed" classes are proposed to be given, but these cannot compensate for the wholesale arrest and retrogression of education in all its branches in the coming year. There are hundreds of villages which are going without a single primary school. The Minister can find no funds to help one new school to be opened in these villages. While everywhere the cry is for free and compulsory education, the Minister comes forward to declare that though the municipalities may be ready to shoulder their share of the burden, the Government are not and so they must wait. The progress of education is being arrested not only by these direct means, but indirectly also through the proposed increase in fees in secondary and collegiate institutions.

The only Course.

It is indeed a sad irony of fate that it should fall to the lot of an ex-principal of a college, which stands for cheap education, to initiate the policy of making education dear. We suppose the fees are to be raised solely for revenue purposes and not with a view to improves the scholastic "breed." Is the Presidency so advanced in education that the experiment can be made safely? The generality of the students come from poor families. Any increase in fees is bound to have disastrous consequences on the progress of secondary and collegiate education. The Council, if it has any sense of responsibility in the matter, ought to enter an emphatic protest against such a retrograde step. The Education Minister has failed entirely to make good the assurances he gave last year. The plea of lack of funds cannot be reasonably maintained so long as the Reserved Departments, according to his own confession, manage to get all they want. It is because the Ministers do not assert themselves and are willingly compromising their positions that they find themselves cheated out of funds which ought to have been theirs. We shall show on another occasion how the other two Ministers also have miserably failed to discharge their responsibilities to the public. In these circumstances, the only course left to a conscientious Councillor is, as Mr. Pahlajani truly observed, sternly to refuse to lend any support to the taxation proposals of Government and to force them to effect real, not sham, economies and to treat the "transferred" departments on the same footing as the "Reserved" ones. We are glad the Council refused to succumb to the blandishments of Government apologists and rejected the Entertainment Taxation Bill. We hope the other Bill will also meet the same fate. What is needed is not more income, but less extravagance under "Reserved" heads. What "retrenchment" has been effected has been done at the cost of the Transferred Departments. Such retrenchment is no retrenchment, it is starvation and suicide.

Political Prisoners.

Even through the evasive reply which Mr. Haywood chose to give to the interpellations put by Mr. Ghulam Hussein Kasim, the fact comes out clear that political prisoners in this Presidency are shown no leniency whatsoever and are treated exactly as if they were moral delinquents of the worst order. The knowledge that other provincial administrations have undertaken to revise the prison rules in favour of political offenders does not concern our self-righteous administrators. "Whatever is, is best"—such seems to be their frame of mind. Mr. Montagu, questioned in Parliament, has promised to "consult" the Government of India regarding the treatment, but he is oppressed with the thought that the expression "political prisoner" is "vague." But at least where there is no vagueness, and the prisoners can be clearly distinguished to be "political," there should not be any difficulty of according to them the discriminating treatment which ought to be theirs. Mr. Montagu or Mr. Hayward would be able, we hope, to distinguish Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram of the "Hindu" of Hyderabad (Sind) from a common cut-throat or dacoit. But is he in any way better treated than convicts of this class? In the beginning he was allowed by the jail authorities at Sabarmati to wear shoes—a luxury allowed only to convicts who are blessed with white skin—but, we are informed, he is deprived of them now, no doubt for some grave "reasons of State" known only to the Inspector-General of Prisons or to Mr. Hayward. Mr. Jairamdas was also allowed in the beginning to read the inexplosive "Times of India" and "Sind Observer" and to have a lamp at night up to 10 p.m., but even these articles have assumed a dangerous character and are forbidden to him now.

Bombay Government's Solicitude.

Formerly Mr. Jairamdas, under express orders of the Inspector General had been exempt from the daily search of his person. But some humane and enlightened administrator lately ordered, it seems, that the searches must be conducted—no doubt, with the laudable view of securing equality of treatment between the "politicals" and criminals! Mr. Jairamdas, along with three other political prisoners, namely, Maulana Hussain Ahmed, Swami Krishnanand and another gentleman, are understood to have resisted the revolting "search," with the consequence that they are, we are informed, being punished with hand-cuffs at night, i.e., from about 6 p.m. till 7 a.m. next morning. The Bombay Government enjoy a reputation for greater sanity as well as enlightenment than other Governmenets can lay claim to. Well they might when the skeleton in the cup-board is guarded by such zealous servants as Mr. Hayward!

TOWARDS CONCILIATION

AGREEMENT REACHED.

ARDFHEIS' RESOLVE.

MOMENTOUS SINN FEIN MEETING.

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

The Ardfheis delegates waited for two hours before the leaders appeared. Mr. De Valera [illegible] ovation on announcing that the agreement had been reached, the preamble of which states that the object is to avoid a division in the Sinn Fein organisation, and to give an opportunity to the Treaty signatories to draft the constitution which will enable the voters in election to decide between Republic and Free State. Dail Eireann, meanwhile, is continuing to function.

The Ardfheis unanimously passed a resolution in favour of an agreement amid boisterous enthusiasm. No speeches were made.

ARDFHEIS ADJOURNED.

THE PROVISO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 23.

An agreement has been reached in Dublin, adjourning the Ardfheis for three months and, providing no Dail vote shall require the resignation of the Provisional Government, stipulating that there shall be no election in the meantime. When the election comes, a new constitution under the Treaty will be submitted to the country.

ARDFHEIS POSTPONES ELECTIONS.

TILL CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN DECLARED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Feb. 23.

The decision of the Ardfheis, to postpone elections until the Constitution has been drafted, has puzzled and disquieted political circles in London, in view of the importance of holding early elections to enable the Moderates to make their influence felt.

Irishmen, who take a hopeful view of the situation, agree that the three months' delay is dangerously long, while, in other quarters, it is feared that the prolongation of the existing uncertainty may have disastrous consequences.

The acceptance of the arangement by Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Collins is regarded as a desperate effort to avert a decisive defeat in the Ardfheis. Consequently, nervousness prevails regarding future developments. Moreover it is feared that relations between the North and the South will not be improved by the continuance of the present anomalous conditions,

THE ILL-FATED "ROMA."

APPALLING STORY OF DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd, 12-30 p.m. Feb. 23.

NORFOLK. (Virginia)—Thousands witnessed the appalling disaster which happened to the dirigible "Roma". The airship appears to have been filled with hydrogen instead of with non-inflammable, helium, with which she was previously filled. All accounts agree that the huge kite-like rudder slipped down on one side whilst the "Roma" was flying ahead at a high altitude at good speed. The dirigible then failed to respond to the elevation leaver on which the pilot-officer pulled and pulled in vain. The motors were thereupon cut off and the sand ballast thrown out in a hopeless attempt to check the airship's descent.

Two men leapt for their lives just before the monster vessel struck, while the others, when the graft had hit ground, dropped through the doors and portholes, and through holes which they tore in the fabric sides. A moment later came the fearful crash of explosion in the vessel which became a roaring furance in which the others perished miserably. All efforts at rescue proved futile owing to the terrific heat. Now nothing is left of the airship except the twisted aluminium framework and six Liberty motors.

URGENT TREBLED RATE CABLES.

QUESTION IN COMMONS ABOUT ABOLITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 23.

Replying to Major Barnes in the House of Commons, who urged the abolition of urgent trebled rate cables, Rt. Hon. Kellaway said that an urgent service had been introduced as the result of representations made by commercial interests, and while the delay was abnormal and urgent service available to foreign countries, he did not consider that the abolition would be in the interest of the British cable users.

PRINCESS MARY'S WEDDING DRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd 4-30 p.m. Feb. 23.

Lady correspondents of newspapers give ecstatic descriptions of Princess Mary's bridal dress which, with other wedding dresses, was on view yesterday. Garbed in silver and white with the slightest touch of blue "for luck" Princess Mary and her attendants will produce a gleaming shimmering effect among the glowing colours of Abbey vestments and military uniforms.

Pearls and tiny diamonds have been lavishly employed in the decoration of the dress of the bride, who will wear a collar of Honiton lace gift of the Queen, while her train of white satin is edged with lace worn by the Queen at her own wedding. All floral emblems of the Empire have been worked into silver embroidery of train. The Queen's dress will be handsome brocade of gold and cream. Visitors from the provinces, America, and the Continent, who have come to London the wedding, are already filling hotels which are arranging most attractive entertainments.

TOLL OF "ROMA" DISASTER.

35 KILLED 8 SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 23.

Norfolk (Virginia).—The toll of the "Roma" disaster is now thirty-five dead and eight seriously injured. Three survivors are uninjured or only slightly so. The accident is attributed to a broken rudder.

MR. ROCKFELLER'S OFFER.

FOR LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Feb. 23.

The Government has gratefully accepted the offer by Mr. Rockfeller Foundation of two million dollars towards building and equipping the School of Hygiene in London.

TANSA WATER SCHEME.

SHIPMENT OF [illegible] TONS OF STEEL PLATB,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Feb. 23.

The Lloyds' List understands that the freight has been fixed for shipment of 65,000 tons of steel plate to Bombay for pipe-lines in connexion with the Tansa water scheme. The shipments cover two years and also include 5,000 tons of fittings. The plates will be converted into pipes by Indian labour.

I. C. S. & PROPORTIONATE PENSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Feb. 23.

Reuter learns that a decision has not yet been reached with regard to permitting the Indian Civil servants to retire on proportionate pension after March 1924. The question has been considered by the Secretary of State in Council, and is now being forwarded to India for consultation with H. E. the Viceroy. The idea of a Royal Commission on the Civil Service is mooted, but has not yet reached the stage of practical consideration.

RT. HON. S. SASTRI.

ENTERTAINED TO LUNCHEON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 23.

Rt. Hon. Sastri was entertained to luncheon, yesterday, by the Executive Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

"ESPOIR" INCIDENT.

FRENCH GOVT. THREATEN RETALIATORY MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 23.

Paris.—Government have replied to the Greek note threatening retaliatory measures on Greek vessels unless the "Espoir" is released with cargo intact.

DIE--HARDS' DIATRIBE.

"MR. GANDHI'S MELEVOLENT ACTIVITIES!"

"BRITONS-IN-DANGER" CRY AGAIN.

LATEST OF O'DWYERIAN OBSESSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 23.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, addressing a crowded London meeting on the "Peril in India," yesterday, said that it was an undoubted fact that there had been more bloodshed and lawlessness in India in the past three years than in the previous sixty Nothing had been done to control the malevolent activities of Mr. Gandhi. The attempt to conciliate revolutionaries was a ghastly failure, and not only involved the slaughter of numbers of Hindus, but endangered the safety of Britain's own kith and kin. Those who strove to oust the British would not be able to stand alone for the week against the external aggression or the internal disturbances.

The Chairman, Lord Sydenham, denounced the policy of Mr. Montagu, who, he said, not only had failed to govern, but had made the task of his successor well-nigh impossible.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Montagu promised to consult the Government of India with regard to the possibility of supplying a return, giving the number and the conditions of imprisonment of political prisoners in India. Mr. Montagu pointed out that the particulars could not be collected without reference to local Governments, and the expression "political prisoner" was vague. He mentioned that the Government of India was considering the question of the treatment of political prisoners.

INDIA AND HOUSE OF LORDS

PERSONNEL OF STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Feb. 23.

On the motion of Lord Lytton, in the House of Lords, Earls Middleton and Buxton, Earl of Donoughmore, Viscount Chelmsford, Lords Harris, Lamington, Islington, Meston, Carmichael, Clwyd and Sydenham have been appointed members of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs. The Committee is empowered to agree with the House of Commons upon the appointment of the chairman.

ARBITRATION FOR RAND STRIKE.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

The strike commandoes on the Rand are continuing their attempts to prevent miners from working, but, despite intimidation, over a hundred additional men returned to work on the 21st.

Great interest is attached to the opening of a debate in the House of Assembly in Capetown on General Hertzog's motion for a compulsory arbitration in the strike. Mr. Boydell, Labour member, accused Government of siding with mineowners by using the police for recruiting "scabs". General Smuts said that Hertzog's proposal was not acceptable. It had been a failure in Australia. The only way to settle the dispute was by the appointment of an imperial board which would report to Parliament.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

Johannesburg.—Six dynamite explosions have occurred near the Victoria Falls which has damaged standards at the power-station, cutting off power from the Geduld mine.

MR. BOTTOMALEY AGAIN.

SUMMONED AT BOW STREET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 23.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley has been summoned to appear at Bow Street on a charge of conversion, to his own use, of five thousand sterling, the property of the Victory Bond Club, in September, 1919.

PORTUGESE SITUATION QUIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd, 12-30 p.m. Feb. 23.

A lisbon message states that the situation is quiet. the Army up to the present has supported the Government. A part of the Republican Guard have started to surrender their arms, but the Government have not yet returned to Lisbon.

EGYPT.

INDEPENDENTS CONDEMN EXCESSES.

APPEAL NOT TO "DEAL BLOW TO COUNTRY'S DIGNITY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 23.

Cairo.—The Independent Egypt Party, representing a large proportion of the Moderate element, has issued a manifesto strongly condemning and urging the nation to prevent the recurrence of acts dealing a blow to the country's dignity.

LORD ALLENBY.

DEPARTURE FOR EGYPT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 23.

Lord Allenby has departed for Egypt.

PREMIERS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE,

TO MEET ON PARIS SOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 23.

A Havas telegram says that according to French papers, M. Poincare and Mr. Lloyd George are soon to meet again in Paris to examine the momentous problems, notably the German payments of reparations in kind, and matters in connexion with the Genoa Conference.

MAMMOTH OIL COMBINE.

TO EXPLOIT N. PERSIAN OIL-FIELDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Feb. 24.

It is reported that pourparlers are proceeding in New York which. if completed as seems likely, will make the Standard Oil Company and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company equal partners in the development of prospective oilfields in North Persia. The plans contemplate the formation of a company the capital of which both companies will provide in equal amounts and both will be jointly represented on the Board. It is expected that immediately the deal is completed a geological expedition will be despatched to Persia thoroughly to survey the fields before their development is undertaken.

DISBANDMENT OF SOUTH PERSIAN RIFLES.

NO RECOMPENSE TO INDIA FOR EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Feb. 23.

Replying in the House of Commons to Col. Sir C. Yate who asked a question with regard to the disbandment of the South Persia Rifles, Mr. Harmsworth stated that it was not proposed to claim anything [illegible] the Persian Government to recompense [illegible] Government of India for its expenditure on the force. Two-thirds of its equipment had been withdrawn to India. The Persian Government had taken over seven hundred rifles, two hundrede boxes of ammunition, and forty-five horses. Articles valued at Rs. 250,000, including two-third of its rifles and ammunition, four mountain guns, and five maxims, had been destroyed, and the remainder sold locally.

MUSSALMAN INSTITUTE OF PARIS AND MOSQUE

INAUGURAL CEREMONY ON 3RD MARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Feb. 23.

Paris.—The inaugural ceremony in connexion with the foundation of the Mussulman Institute of Paris and Mosque will be held on the 3rd March, on the ground reserved by the city of Paris for that purpose.

MR ANDREWS AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

Mr. Andrews has arrived here and this evening addressed a large number of strikers advising them to come to some settlement. Up to the time of wiring, no definite decision was come to.

LISBON CRISIS PASSED.

NO BLOODSHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Feb. 23.

The Lisbon Crisis has passed without bloodshed, and has apparently resulted in, at any rate, temporary overthrow of the Republican Guard, which has pulled party strings since the assassination of President Paes. Government is returning to the capital and the Chamber meets to-morrow.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

GOVERNMENT AND BARDOLI DECISION.

SIR W. VINCENT'S "IMPORTANT" STATEMENT.

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Legislative Assembly met at eleven this morning to discuss the non-official resolutions. Half a dozen interpellations were answered.

In Legislative Assembly to-day Sir Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy asked (a) Has the attention of the Government has been drawn to the resolutions passed by the Working Committee of the Congress at Bardoli? (b) In view of these resolutions will the Government be pleased to state what their policy is in regard to the non-cooperation movement?

Sir William Vincent replied: "The Government have seen and considered the resolutions referred to. They can discover in them no indication of any fundamental change in the attitude and policy of the non-cooperation party. Whilst civil disobedience is to be postponed for the present there is no suggestion that it should be definitely abandoned as an item in their programme. On the contrary the clear intention of the resolution is that this step should be merely suspended till the ground has been adequately prepared for its inauguration on a large scale. Enrolment of volunteers is to continue and to be speeded up. The seditious propaganda which has been carried on throughout the country since the inception of the movement, is in no way to be abated and the continuance of attempts to seduce Government servants from their allegiance is specifically provided for. The resolutions thus point merely to a temporary change in the tactics of the party and not to any reversal or radical alteration of its aims which are directed as before to the subversion and paralysis of the lawfully constituted Government of the country. The Government of India desire to make it clear that unless and until there is a complete cessation of the illegal activities of the non-cooperation movement there will be no change in their own attitude in regards thereto. I am to add that these activities have already produced a serious situation which may at any moment eventuate in bloodshed and disorder."

Sir William Vincent announced legislative business for the next meeting of the Assembly on the 27th instant. On that day he Government will ask for leave to refer to a select committee the bill to prevent preading of dissatisfaction among the olice and to introduce a bill to regulate child labour in ports in British India.

TRAINING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mr. Samarth then moved his resolution recommending that not less than six lakhs of rupees be set apart every year from the central revenues to provide for education and training abroad of the Indian and the Anglo-Indian youths in the following subjects; ship building, ship-engineering, oceanography, wireless telegraphy, gunnery and other modern weapons of warfare, industrial chemistry in all its branches (theoretical and practical), mining and metallurgy, geological surveying, electrics with special preference to hydro-electric engineering and the application of electricity to agriculture, making and canning fruit preserves, condensed milk products and condentrated foods, cottage industries organisation and working of distributive co-operative stores and producers co-operative unions and such other subjects as the Assembly from time to time deem essential for the needs of India. The mover emphasised that educational problem of the country was a national one and it was necessary for modern national growth that education should be given to youths in all branches of science and everywhere he instanced educational scheme which was inaugurated in Japan and which in two years brought out such a national growth and unheavel and ultimately distinguished itself in Russo-Japanese war. He, therefore, wanted that his countrymen whold rise to that standard and asked the Government to send suitable candidates to foreign countries and promote education in a manner a national government would do.

Mr. Chatterjee, Secretary for Industries expressed his surprise at Mr. Samarth, a champion of constitutional law, bringing forward a resolution which concerned provincial transferred subjects. The resolution could either be taken as touching education or industrial development and both the subjects were provincial. However, the Government was glad of having an opportunity to affirm the very keen interest it was taking in the industrial development of the country. The main policy of the governments both provincial and central was to provide adequate facilities in India for training of Indians in all those industries which are at present established in this country or which are likely to be established in the near future. The local Governments such as Bengal, United Provinces, Behar and Orissa the Punjab had already taken steps in.

Concluding Mr. Chatterjee said "The policy of giving technical scholarships has followed by the Government of India for last twenty years. It is still being pursued by provincial Governments, It will therefore be superfluous on the part of this House to intervene in a matter which is manifestly the business of the minister of the provinces and in which it will be unconstitutional on the part of the Government of India to spend money from the central revenues. Moreover the members are also aware of the present financial stringency. I hope, Mr. Samarth will not press his resolution.

MR. SAMARTH'S CHALLENGE.

The President said if as pointed out by Mr. Chatterjee the recommendation of the resolution was unconstitutional he doubted whether the Assembly could proceed with its discussion. Upon this Mr. Samarth challenged the accuracy of Mr. Chatterjee's statement. Mr. Innes quoted devolution rules to show that certain subjects were provincial. Mr. Samarth counterquoted also from devolution rules to show that the subjects brought forward by him were neither central or could be declared central by the Governor-General in Council. As relating to research, Mr. Innes said that the Government had no intention of declaring them as such (laughter).

These quotations and counter-quotations continued for some minutes when eventually both Mr. Innes and Mr. Samarth agreed that out of the subjects touched in the resolution, some were central and some provincial while remaining could belong to either. The discussion on the resolution was then continued.

Colonel Gidney was glad that Mr. Samarth had included Anglo-Indian lads among Indians who would benefit by being sent overseas.

Sardar Gulab Singh urged that lads who were sent overseas, should, on their return duly qualified, be employed by Government whereever possible. He moved an amendment to this effect which after some discussion was adopted by the House.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director General Posts and Telegraphs, and Sir Sydney Crookshank pointed out that so far as wireless telegraphy was concerned the Government was soon starting a school at Karachi for education in wireless telegraphy. The institution would impart preliminary education which was necessary before Indians could go to the western countries for higher and advanced standards.

Mr. Kamat wanted to move an amendment which desired addition of a clause demanding establishment of a central technological institute in India. The president ruled the amendment out of order as extending the scope of the original resolution.

Mr. Innes endorsed the views expressed by previous official speakers. He pointed out that the Industrial Commission had recommended that scholarships should not be awarded for industries not existing in this country.

Mr. Samarth replying to the debate asked the House no to be misled by the assurances of the Commerce Member. In order to start institutes they would require crores of rupees and it would be long before these would come into being. In the meantime he wanted that some money be spent for educating Indian lads who might get their education in time for taking charge of institutions which would sprung up in future. This was what Japan did and India should take lessons from that great eastern power.

The resolution of Mr. Samarth as amended by Sardar Gulab Singh's amendment was then put and carried without division, the Government opposing.

UNSOUND POLICY.

Mr. Ishwar Saran moved that members of the foreign and political services as well as military officers, should not be appointed to judicial or administrative posts in British India. He said his main objection was that men recruited and qualified for a particular service should not be called upon to do duties other than those for which they were eminently fitted. It was unsound and unwise to employ a soldier and a diplomat of political department to fill judicial and administrative offices. His main object was that in the interest of efficiency and economy, the military and Foreign and Political Department should not employ expensive officers who were not required by those departments for their use. The Government must overhaul its machinery before it was too late.

ALLAHABAD ENDORSES BARDOLI DECESION.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA REITERATED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

The following resolutions were passed by the Allahabad Khilafat Committee.

1. This Committee deeply regrets the sorrowful events of Gorakhpur and sympathises with dead. 2. This committee is of opinion that the events of Bareilly and Gorakhpur show that the country is not prepared for non-violence and there is great need of propaganda. 3. This committee fully relies on Mahatmaji and thinks that it was necessary to suspend a few activities of Non-co-operation for a few days. 4. This committee suspends all activities except the enrolment of members and the raising of subscriptions according to the Provincial Khilafat Committee Secretary's instructions and expects its members to concentrate their activities on the above two items. 5. This committee requests Maulana Fakhir to attend the All-India Khilafat Committee Meeting to be held at Delhi and to place its opinion before the said committee.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Major K. O. Goldie, Mr. E. C. Smith and Captain D. Powell arrived at Government House Wednesday morning.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam Private Secretary Major R. L. Benson Military Secretary and Captain J. H. Carmichael Aide-de-Camp left for Delhi on Wednesday evening.

Lord and Lady Fortescue arrived at Government House on Wednesday.

BOMBAY GOVT. DEFEAT.

ENTERTAINMENT TAXATION BILL REJECTED.

WANTED RETRENCHMENT FIRST.

WHAT ARE "POLITICAL" PRISONERS?

The fourth day of the Council began with questions. In answer to Sardar V. N. Mutalik's question for the number of Districts where "peaceful picketing" was prohibited and the number of persons fined, Mr. Hayward first wanted to know the "precise meaning of the expression peaceful picketing." To another question about the number, and treatment, of political prisoners in jails, the same member of Government again asked for a definition, as the Criminal Law made no distinctions between prisoners. Such child-like innocence is pathetic in a gentleman, who occupied a high judicial post. Mr. Trivedi asked some questions on Mr. Simcox's letter to the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trading Association, making some reflections on the three Ministers, which was printed in "The Chronicle" of 15th October 1921 under the head of "Mabapian". Mr. Cowasji's reply was that the quotation in paper was not correct as it converted appreciative remarks into disparaging ones but he admitted it was unwise to discuss political questions in a letter to an association. In reply to questions, put by Mr. Kanji further replies came out that Mr. Simcox had retired, in his time, and that no compulsion was used to retire him. Mr. Cowasji also agreed to give them a copy of the whole letter to judge for themselves whether it was an appreciative letter or a discouraging one. Most of the questions could but faintly be heard at the Press Table. Mr. Kanji's question, whether a gentle hint had been given by anybody to Mr. Simcox that he should retire, was disallowed by the President.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in introducing the Taxation Bill on entertainments was very persuasive and foreseeing stout opposition by the Council pleaded for an opportunity to convince this members of the necessity of it, by being allowed at least to send it to the Select Committee. He was also conciliatory and wanted the Council to determine for themselves the amount of taxation which they would levy, and not to have the matter to Government. They had lots of information, Mr. Cowasji also confided to the Council, in the Secretariat, which if they had seen, would have convinced them that extra taxes were necessary and that great efforts had been made towards retrenchments. Mr. Cowasji's special pleading had no effect on the Council; it left the Councillors quite cold, for it was not convincing, although some might have been carried off their feet by its rhetoric. Mr. Haji who followed him had no objection to the tax being levied on race tickets, but did not want it in the case of entertainments like cinemas and theatres, as the only result of it would be that, as these were the amusements of the lower middle classes, people would resort to drink shops. The money was required for the highly paid All-India Services and they should not be allowed to go on with their extravagance any longer. Mr. Purshottamdas, who took up the thread of the discussion from the previous speaker, was very downright and vehemently opposed the bill for extra taxation. He wanted to be convinced of the *bona fides* of the Government before he could agree to vote for the bill. The Government, he told the Council, had given them no proof that it had done its best to retrench and to give more money when it was in such an unrepentent mood was not the right thing to do. He would not be satsfied with mere assurances alone and wanted something more substantial. At the end he, with righteous indignation, bitterly denied that he was a Non-co-operator, as he was called by the leader of the house Mr. Hayward, simply because he was not giving Government more money at their request. He felt insulted, it seemed, at his unjust aspersion on him. Mr. Hayward hastened forward to apply the soothing balm to Mr. Purshottamdas' wounded *amour propre* and assured him and the Council that what he meant to say was that if they refused money to Government it would mean irresponsible Non-co-operation and that he never meant to call, either Mr. Pursuttamdas, or the other members Non-co-operators. If they were Non-co-operators, he said, they would never have come into the Council. This mollified the member and the Council, purged as they were of the stigma of Non-co-operation. Mr. Dumasia was also severe on the Government attitude and said if the Council rejected the Bill Government should thank themselves for it, for it would be no fault of the Council. It would be an evil day, he warned, when they deprived the poor of their amusements and turned their minds in other directions. While he was opposed to destruction and obstruction, as guardians of the public purse, and as responsible to their constituents, they would reject the money Bill. Mr. C. M. Gandhi and Mr. Ojha also opposed the Bill strongly and would not have anything to with it unless retrenchments were made in the expenditure which was now bloated. Rao Bahadur Chitale who seemed to be oppressed by the high responsibilities of his position as a member of both the Finance and Retrenchment Committees asked the Council to pause and consider what they were doing. They should not act in an irresponsible manner now that so much power was being given them by the Government. While he agreed with the Council in other questions, he thought it was his duty to differ from them on this occasion. He assumed the pose of a "trimmer" and waxed eloquent, winding up with an amendment that the question of the Bill be deferred till the March 10. This course was agreeable to Government, as the lesser of the evils. Another Rao Bahadur supported his amendment which had now become the substantive motion as Government had accepted it. Mr. Harilal Desai would not have anything to do with it even in the amended form and he wanted the discussion to continue. When the motion was put to put to vote, Mr. Chitale was defeated by a majority of 17 voted. After some speeches the original motion that the Bill be read the first time was placed before the Council and as both sides were equally vocal, a poll was demanded and the result of it was that 33 voted for it and 41 against, and the Bill stood rejected. The new taxation was, therefore, negatived and it is to be seen what the Government propose doing now. The result of the poll was received with acclamation and the Council then adjourned to Saturday.

The work of the Press is not at all helped by the present arrangements, but the great influx of visitors, who not only occupy the seats allotted to the Press but crowd round the tables on all sides does not make the work easier. No worse arrangements could have been made for the Press and the authorities have shown no desire to improve conditions. The Council seems to imagine that the Press is given an inestimable boon when it is allowed to listen to the speeches of the members and that the representatives must thank for those small mercies. The sooner such notions are given up, the better it will be for all.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandaverker, presiding. After questions had been asked and answered Bill No. III. of 1922 for the purpose of imposing a duty on admissions to entertainments was introduced by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir.

Mr. Cowasji explained the scope of the Bill clause by clause, particulars of which have already appeared in these columns. If they were agreed, he said, that taxation was necessary then they need not discuss the Bill. When framing the budget the greatest care was used and every department was asked to limit its expenditure to a certain figure. The speaker then went into the intricate work of framing budgets and said rigorous economy was practised by Government and heavy cuts made. They had all realised their responsibilities before placing the budget before the Council. What Government asked was that they should consider over the question for the next ten days and then say whether the Bill ought to be passed. If they passed the Bill, they would have the money very handy, whenever they wanted it. He asked the Council not to commit itself to reject the Bill at once—they might do anything after ten days when the Select Committee had made a report. They might then reject it or accept it, as they like. He asked the Council to give the Government a chance of convincing the Council that it was necessary.

MR. I. S. HAJI.

Mr. I. S. Haji opposing the Bill said by imposing the tax they would tax the pleasures of the lower, middle classes. He did not mind the tax on race tickets, but if people were discouraged from going to the cinemas and places of amusement people would go to drink shops and other immoral places. The big cities which were included in the Bill were full of labourers and the tax would fall on them, which was not a proper thing. The best course was to reject the Bill in the very first reading. The cinemas were bringing out new films for the purpose of national education, etc., and if the taxes were levied, he industry would be discouraged and an opportunity of doing good to the country would disappear. These taxes on the entertainment of poor people would go to defray, the high salaries of the All-India Services and would pander to the extravagance of Government and the Bill must, therefore, be rejected by the Council.

RAO SAHEB DADUBHAI DESAI.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai opposing the Bill said their representative in the Government had given up their duty of being watch dogs of the people. If Government went on at this rate they would require eight crores annually for their expenditure. The best thing was to cut down the expenses vigorously and reject proposals for fresh taxation.

MR. PURUSHOTTAMDAS THAKORDAS.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas said they were told that retrenchments could not be made in a hurry, but what might be slow to ordinary men like the speaker, might seem great hurry to members of Government. He did not ask them to retrench at once; he admitted it took time. He wanted to know, however, what retrenchments Government were going to make now and in the course of the next year. The member in charge had an opportunity of answering these points but he had not done so. In spite of all his assurances to the Council if the members told him that they wanted to be satisfied that the taxation was necessary, whether it came out of the pockets of the rich or the poor, they would not be doing wrong; the Council must be told what retrenchments were going to be made, or recommended, or whether there was no room for retrenchments.

WANTED-MORE FACTS.

The Council could not be satisfied with mere assurances of the Government; they wanted more facts, but the figures were not forthcoming. The Government wanted the Bill to be passed first and then they promised to supply the necessary information—this was putting the cart before the horse. In spite of the enthusiasm of Mr. Cowasji in introducing the Bill, the Council has not satisfied that everything had been done to make retrenchments. It was not enough to tell the Council that they had files upon files in the Secretariat proving that retrenchments were impossible—what the Council wanted was more information in the form of literature to show that the taxation was necessary.

Mr. H. P. Macnaughton: Hear, Hear.

Continuing Mr. Purshottamdas said they wanted information as would enable them to come to a definite decision. The leader of the house had told them that those who did not grant the sanction would be non-cooperating with Government. The member must have volumes of literature in the Secretariat on the particular word and he thought the use of the word was most unfortunate. The Council believed that they could not grant the extra taxation unless they had the necessary information. If that was non-co-operation, then he believed there was plenty of non-cooperation in the Council. If the future outlook had not been gloomy, he would not have referred to the budget at all. Those who were going to oppose the budget deserved the thanks of Government and their efforts would be appreciated in future.

MR. HAYWARD EXPLAINS.

Mr. Hayward, rising to a personal explanation, regretted that the words he had used should be susceptible of bearing such meaning, as was complained of by Mr. Purshottamdas. He would be the last man to call such a member, a non-cooperator ("Hear, hear" and cheers,) because if he were a N.C.O. he had no business in this house. What he had said was, and they would agree with him, that the members had no business to be irresponsible non-co-operators. He hoped the members would agree with him that they were harmless words.

A TAX ON THE POOR.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said he had come with an open mind to be convinced, but he had not been convinced. They should have been given data to enable them to come to a decision. They were promised retrenchments last year, but instead they had been given fresh taxation. They might possibly see some good results of the work of the Retrenchment Committee. Government should encourage the amusements of the poor, but they were discouraging them, by taxing them. Was that the proper thing to do, he asked. If the Bill was rejected it would be no fault of the Council, the fault was that of Government. If the poor were deprived of their amusements, it would be an evil day for Government. Everywhere cinemas had been opened, and if these were taxed the poor would go to the liquor shops. He did not know what efforts had been made by Government for retrenchments and they must know them before they voted new taxes. It was for the Government to show the way to economy and the Council had no initiative for construction. Even if they could destroy they would not have used those powers, because as in England, they had no party Government here; there was only one Government and if that went out there was no other alternative. He did not want to be obstructive, but they were the guardians of public interest and they must do their duty by the them.

WASTE ON SALARIES.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi said after giving due credit to Government for retrenchments the result was rather disappointing. In a Government which spent 15 crores the salary bill came to 5½ crores, that was 33 per cent of the expenditure. He asked whether the local bodies should be denied a source of tax for the purpose of financing compulsory education when the Bill was brought on.

MR. DIPCHAND OJHA.

Mr. Dipchand Ojha thought if the consideration of the Bill were deferred, until they were informed what retrenchments were made, it would not be a bad thing. They were not N. C. O. they were all cooperators, but they had a duty to their constituents. He asked the Government to cooperate with the Council. He had no opportunity of consulting his constituents about the tax, because he had not received the Bill then. The Karachi Municipality had an intention of levying a tax on cinemas for the purpose of helping their finances. If Government levied those taxes the Municipalities would not be left with any resources for taxation.

Mr. P. J. [illegible] informed the Council how the budget had been prepared this year, and how arrangements had been made to arrive at the correct estimates.

RAO BAHADUR G. K. CHITALE.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said he disagreed with the Council that they should reject the Bill at once, instead of sending it to the Select Committee. It was hopeless to expect any curtailment of this year's expenditure by anything like 40 lakhs. He said it with all the experience he had had of the Retrenchment Committee. Only the Secretary of State had the power to revise the scale of the pay by the appointment of a special Committee. With all his experience of the work of the Finance and Retrenchment Committee he thought it would not be proper to reject the Bill at once. Government could do well if they would defer the consideration of the Bill till the 10th March, when all the grants would have been considered and either passed or rejected. Then they would be in a better position to consider whether they ought to pass the Bill or not. He regretted he had to differ from the Council on this occasion, but he thought the only thing to do now was to adjourn the discussion and he moved accordingly.

The President said Mr. Pahalajani also wanted to move an amendment.

Mr. Pahalajani said it only referred to the time.

The President asked whether anybody opposed it.

Mr. M. W. Pradhan said he opposed it. (laughter).

President: What have you got to say?

Mr. Pradhan: I want the discussion to go on. (Laughter).

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye opposed the adjournment.

Mr. Pradhan wanted to speak.

President: You have already spoken and you cannot speak again. (Laughter).

Mr. Cowasji accepted the amendment of Mr. Chitale and it became the substantive motion.

RAO BAHADUR G. K. SATHE.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe said what was in the mind of the Council was that if they passed the first reading of the Bill they would also pass the second and third reading of the Bill. And that the Council did not want to do. He supported the amendment.

RAO SAHEB HARILAL DESAI.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai said Mr. Chitale had changed his position and he objected to it. The Council did not want to adjourn the consideration of the Bill, as it was impossible to waste their time in Bombay indefinitely. There was hardly any time for any discrminating study of any items in the Budget and it was ridiculous to say that within the next ten days the house would be able to do that. The House had been driven into such a position, that they could not study the budget discriminatingly and the only thing to do was to continue the discussion.

Mr. Chitale said Government had accepted the amendment and there could be no further discussion.

The President said he was not bound by any agreement of the Government. Mr. Pahalajani had also moved an amendment that the discussion of the Bill should be adjourned to the next sessions. Mr. Chitale's amendment had now become a substantive motion and Mr. Pahalajani's motion was an amendment. He asked Mr. Pahalajani formally to move his amendment.

MR. PAHALAJAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Pahalajani in moving his amendment said the Council had no constructive power and they had received from the members of Government repeated assurances that retrenchments were not possible. Did Mr. Chitale think that the Council would be in a position to consider the budget in a constructive manner before the 10th March, if discussion were adjourned. He moved that discussion be adjourned till the next session.

The motions were then put to vote they were whether discussion should go on or be adjourned till 10th March. On a poll being demanded 30 voted for adjournment and 47 for the discussion being continued.

THE BILL DEFEATED.

Mr. Cowasji was then asked to reply to the debate. After he had spoken the motion that the Bill be read for the first time was put to vote and a poll was demanded as the result seemed to be an uncertain. The result of the poll was that 33 voted for the motion and 41 against. The bill was, therefore, defeated.

The Council then adjourned to Saturday next.

FIRING AT KANAIRGHAT.

ASSAM GOVT'S COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The Assam Government has issued the following communique:—

Kanairghat Tahsil in Sylhet District being in a disturbed state, public meetings were prohibited except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. A warning was given that a meeting which it was proposed to hold on February 15th, at Kanairghat must not be held without permission and the local leaders were told that if they would guarantee that the meeting would be religious and not political, permission would be given. No application was made for permission but about 10 a.m. on February 15, people began to assemble. The Commissioner of the Surma Valley Division who was in the camp at Kanairghat went with Maulavi Muhamad Chaudhury, Extra Assistant Commissioner and 30 armed and 12 unarmed Police and explained the orders and the reasons for them. After some discussion the leaders agreed not to hold the meeting and seven minutes were given for the crowd to disperse. On the expiry of this period, the main crowd was being slowly but quietly moved away by the Police when some hundreds of persons armed themselves with bamboos and took the Police in the rear. The Commissioner rode forward and warned them but the crowd threw clods at him. The Police were then ordered to disperse the crowd by force. At this point the Commissioner was assailed from all sides with lathies and the order to fire was given. The crowd then dispersed for a time and "cease fire" was sounded. As the Police were returning to the Thana they were again attacked and had to open fire. A rifle was wrenched from one of the constables and two constables who became separated from the colum and attempted to cross the river were beaten to death by a party of villagers. The Police were not in a sufficient force to make further attempts to disperse the crowd which, however, dispersed of itself towards the evening. The total casulties were three constables and eight rioters killed and a number of rioters wounded. The reinforcements have reached Kanairghat and no further disturbance has since occurred.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI AT RAJKOT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 23.

On Sunday morning Moulana Shaukat Ali was brought in a second class wagon and taken to jail. His health was good, the Koran was in his hand and the people present at the station respectfully bowed to him.

The C. and M. Gazette" states a dacoity took place in Kaithal town on February 3rd in which four Khilafat Volunteers are implicated.

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF CHINA

FRENCH SENATE ADOPTS M. REYNALD'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Feb. 23.

Paris.—The Foreign Committee of the Senate has adopted M. Reynold's report on the Industrial Bank of China, which approves carrying on of the negotiations between the French and Chinese Governments, with a view to finding a solution which will safeguarded the material and moral interests of the investors.

CABLE ITEM.

Mr. Bottomley has resigned the chairmanship of "The Independent" Parliamentary group in the House of Commons.

At a meeting of the Senate of the London University, Professor R. L. Turner of Benares, was appointede to the Chair of Sanskrit, while Mr. E. P. Metcalfe of Bangalore and Mysore, and Sir William Meyer were appointed Fellows of the University College.

Port Said.—The Shah of Persia has left for Marseilles on the liner "Delta."

The death is announced of Lady Feodora Gleichen, whose illness at Saint James' Palace was responsible for the transference of Their Majesties' first wedding party to Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday.

Cambridge beat Oxford at hockey by three goals to two at Beckenham, on Tuesday.

Viscount Grey has suddenly become indisposed and was unable to speak at the National Liberal Club luncheon on Wednesday. A bulletin says that he is suffering from severe pains though the passage of a stone in kidneys. His condition is not disquieting however.

Cairo.—Members of the Wafd, interviewed by Reuter, declared that recent attacks on peaceful individuals were totally without justification.

BUKHAREST.—The betrothal of princess Mary of Rumania and King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia was officially celebrated in the Royal Place of Cotroceni on February 21st.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The following are the Association Football results:—

The League:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Manchester City 3, Bradford City 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Morton 4, Partick 0.
Kalkirk 0, Hamilton 0.
Raith 1, Queen's Park 1.

ASSOCIATION CUP.

Third Round Replays.

Huddersfield 5, Blackburn 0.
Aston Villa 4, Stoke 0.
Notts County 2, West Bromwich 0.

DEATH OF SIR F. FRYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 23.

Sir Fredric Fryer has died.

[Sir Frederick William Richards Fryer was born in 1845, and entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1864. He was Commissioner, Central Division, Upper Burma (1886), Chief Commissioner of Burma (1895-97) and Lieutenant-Governor of Burma (1897-1903).]

"Gentlemen, I know that you are not non-co-operators; but I can safely presume that you have every sympathy with this noble and sacred movement, meant to attain Swaraj. So I beseech you one and all, not to actively co-operate with this Government."

(Continued from column 6.)

to provide them with spinning works at some central villages in both the effected Talukas as soon as enough workers are available. A large number of men and women have learnt spinning and a few hundreds have also been supplied by *Charkha* during last year's famine work. What is needed now is capital for buying cotton and paying wages etc. Moreover some money will have to be written off e.g. staff expenses loss due to raw spinning and other contingencies. Moreover gratuitous relief will have to be given to in every village to the old and the infirm. A large quantity of cloth is also urgently needed for distribution specially among women and children.

We, therefore, appeal to the charitable public of Bombay and Gujerat for funds. The local Relief Committee has already constituted itself into a permanent committee for the relief of the Bhils. We have agreed to work as the Secretaries of the Committee in Co-operation with the veteran Secretary and treasurer Mr. Maneklal Dwarkadas. All sums, cheques and hundis may be sent to any of us at the Committee's office here. We shall be ready to supply any additional information that may be asked for.

AMRITALAL V. THAKKHAR,
(of the Servants of India Society)
INDULAL K. YAJNIK.

Dohad, 11-2-22.

P. S. I. deeply regret that the publication of this appeal has been delayed on account of unavoidable circumstances. Conditions will temporarily change in near future. Harvesting of wheat and grain crops will shortly be in full swing. But it will not long before the last grain is removed from the Bhils' huts and they are again stranded in distress. I may also state that two spinning and relief centres have also been opened, one in each Taluka.

I. K. YAJNIK.

Dohad, 19-2-22.

A PATHETIC STORY

DISTRACTED PANCH MAHALS.

BHILL WOMEN IN TATTERED RAGS.

The following joint appeal has been addressed to the public by Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society and Mr. Indulal Yagnik:—

We have just returned from a tour in some parts of the Eastern Sub-Division of Panch Mahals viz. from Dohad Taluka and Zalod Mahal and had the privilege of closely observing the condition of the people wherever we went. We hasten to set down the main features of the situation created by the irregularity of the last monsoon and the policy pursued by Government for collection of land revenue and other dues in the area.

Brief allusion must, however, be made at the outset to the condition of the area under review just before the last monsoon. The faliure of the monsoon and crops was practically complete in 1918-19 when full, though tardy masures of official relief were ably supplemented by the local and Bombay Central Relief Committees. The monsoon of 1919 proved more propitious, but not such as to wipe out the full effects of the proceeding bad year. Crops again failed here in 1921, when Government wholly suspended payment of land revenue and the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee collected large funds which were spent in teaching and providing spinning work to hundreds of able-bodied destitutes and in otherwise relieving the needy and the poor. The advent of the last monsoon found the Bhils, economically destitute and loaded to their necks with Sahukars' and Government debts.

FAILURE OF KHARIF CROP.

The last monsoon, which opened with a premature shower in the beginning of June when large areas were sown with maize which was mostly ruined by the long break which continued well-nigh till the end of July. Second sowings were carried far into August on account of incessant showers which ultimately all but ruined the chief staple crop of the people. The practically complete failure of the chief Kharif Crop of the area is thus the governing fact of the present situation.

Then again farmers depended almost entirely on their Sahukars for their seeds. Rabi cultivation was also considerably restricted by the late kharif sowings. But even while the majority of the Bhils had exhausted their very scanty stocks of maize and had practically nothing to live upon except their daily labour which was everyday getting more scarce and the sweepings of *Samo and* grass seeds from barren fields, Government decided to demand the full revenue for the current year.

Nay more. Almost the whole revenue has been collected at the time of the first instalment i.e. in January and February when it was evident that the farmers would be better prepared to pay their dues at the second instalment after Rabi crops had been reaped in March. But even this was not enough to satisfy the Revenue Officers who thought it fit to tack on this year's instalment of the Tagavi Arrears to the first instalment. Lest these burdens should not prove enough for the broad shoulders of the Bhils, the survey charges for field Sub-Division were also collected forth with. The Bhils' cup of misery was indeed full!

OFFICIAL SEVERITY.

But the hardships which the Government decision would have entailed in any case were considerably aggravated by the rigidity with which it was carried out by the subordinate officials. Sufferings were inflicted on the poorer section of the farmers to compel them to pay up their full dues by borrowing them from their Sahokars at exhorbitant rates. We do not propose to mention the cases of official highhandedness that have come to our ears. But from all that we have heard we may safely conclude that some Talatis did terrorise some farmers with a view to extort from their Sahukars' treasuries the last penny dues.

What, however, concerns us more is the condition of the people at the present moment. It is certainly pathetic. Hundreds of women young and old have practically nothing to protect their bodies except a few tattered rags round their loins. To see large numbers of women and adolescent girls in very scanty dress is piteous indeed.

And what is the Bhil's food to-day? His maize is completely exhausted. What little of it ripened was finished within less than a months after November:—For several weeks after the rains a large number of women could be seen collecting the grass seeds known as *Samo* and even now they are gathering seeds of dry grass and living on bread prepared there from. We have actually seen a few people eating such bread. We had a suspicion that the flour of these seeds was mixed with that of maize or some other superior grain. But we found that in the few cases that we examined the flour used was of seeds of *Zinzaro* and common grass alone, the nourishing value of which is exceedingly low.

At present, the Bhil is in search of employment to maintain himself and his dependants. He may be somewhat lazy when there is enough in his field or in his *Kothi*. But when he is hand pressed both by nature and an over exacting Government, he has to go out seeking work to which he is not usually accustomed. He is emigrating in fairly large numbers to Malva to keep body and soul together. Many of them are concenttating on the lime and brick works of Mr. Mamebhai and other Borah merchants at Dohad and earning about two to three annas a day. But all are not fortunate enough to find such continuous works. We, therefore, propose

(Continued in coumn 5.)

All made with "RAISLEY."

Light cakes, crisp pie crusts, delicious scones and crumbly suet puddings—all can be made easily and well, even by the inexperienced cook, by following the simple recipes given on the tin.

Raisley

The SURE raising powder

Formerly known as 'Paisley Flour.'

is specially packed in damp proof tins to preserve its raising properties.

The Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupalalchadha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-21, "The Perusal of "THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

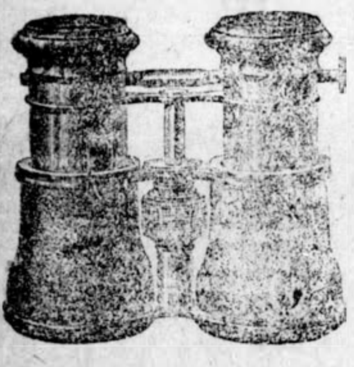
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten yars, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs 2. The premier Astrological Bureau Chodavaram, Vizag, District.

WATCH YOUR FAVOURITE ANIMAL

WITH

POWERFUL FRENCH and GERMAN

PRISMATIC BINOCULARS



available at:—

VALY FATCH MOHAMMED

& Co.,

WATCH MARCHANTS & JWELLERS,

39/41, Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY. 3

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

Malarial Intermittent & Remittent FEVERS

Induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action nothing better can be recommended than the world-wide celebrated

BRISTOL'S

SARSAPARILLA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND HUMOURS.

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

For Sale by

Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co.

,, M. R. PAUL & Co.

of 1 & 3, Bonfild's Lane, Calcutta

Messrs. KEMP & Co

Bombay.

Messrs. DEY BROS

32, Mogul Street, Rangoon,

and of all chemists in India.

BENGAL COUNCIL

POLICE EXCESSES

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council Mr. K. C. Roy Choudhuri, Labour Member, moved that an enquiry be made into causes and agencies leading to political exploitation of Indian labour, within the last twelve months in Bengal. The resolution was withdrawn, Mr. Kerr giving an assurance that the enquiry asked for will be made by the Labour Intelligence Officer.

There was another defeat of Government by non-official majority when a motion for enquiry into the alleged excesses by police and Civil Guards in Calcutta was discussed. Babu Surendra Nath Mullick moved that immediate steps be taken by the Government for the appointment of a joint committee of enquiry consisting of two officials and five non-official members of the Council, the latter to be elected by the Council, for inquiry into the alleged excesses committed by some members of the Calcutta Police Force, also of the Civil Guard on the 25th, 26th and 27th December 1921 at Mechuabazar and other places in Calcutta, with a view to find out what offences, if any, have been committed by them and what steps, if any, should be taken to prevent the recurrence of any such offences and excesses in future. Thirteen members took part in the debate, all except Mr. Travers supporting the resolution. They described in detail stories of indiscriminate assaults by the police and civil guards in arresting volunteers and breaking meeting. The speakers narrated tales of merciless assaults, wholesale looting and desecration of Mosques in several parts of the town.

Sir Henry Wheeler replying said the Council had been given an important place in the administration of the Province. It had a dominant voice in matters of finance and legislation, and through the medium of resolutions advised Government, but he knew of no legislative assembly in the world which sought to do what apparently this Council would have their fellow-members do, namely from themselves into a sort of super tribunal for the trial of Government servants who were merely trying to discharge their duty. He opposed the motion.

The resolution was carried fifty voting for, and thirty against it. All Indian Members excepting three Ministers and two Members of the Executive Council, solidly voted for the resolution.

BURMA COUNCIL.

ANTI-BOYCOTT BILL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 22.

The Anti-boycott bill was discussed by Burma Legislative Council to-day, when leave to introduce was granted by 5 votes to 2, three members being absent and one seat vacant.

The Chief Secretary proposing the introduction and the commissioner, Virawaddy division supporting, cited instances of the extent of social boycott on the occasion of weddings and funerals, also refusal of the supplies. The opposition was based mainly that the boycott workmen, would disappear on the advent of reforms and till, therefore, unnecessary.

Two Burmans spoke in favour of the bill and one Anglo-Indian supported he had himself been threatened with business boycott for his speech on the school strike question.

KING EMPEROR'S PATRIOTIC FUNDS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has graciously directed that monies in the King-Emperor's Patriotic Fund shall be used to build boarding schools for the sons of Indian soldiers. He desires that his name shall be associated with these institutions and that they shall be known as King George's Royal Indian Military Schools.

It has been decided that a beginning shall be made by building two schools in the Punjab. The Prince of Wales will lay the foundation-stone of these schools, one at Jullundur on the 25th February and the other at Aurangabad Serai on 3rd March. These schools will be conducted as military institutions on the lines of the Duke of Yorks Royal Military school founded in 1801 for educating sons of British soldiers. Education provided will be of Angloverna-cular middle standerd.

MORVI STATE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

It has been decided to hold Morvi State Peoples' Conference in the third week of March at Morvi. The exact date, programme and the name of the President will be announced hereafter. Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta is shortly proceeding to Morvi to make necessary arrangements. Such a conference of the people of individual state will be first in the province of Kathiawad, which is full of small and big States.

The security, deposited on the 6th February by the keeper on the "Salik Printing Press" where the "Zamindar" newspaper is printed, has been forfeited under the Press Act.—(A. P.)

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glacoa, Irritis Correal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOT 3 HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to

NEW FORMULA CO.

Kandi, Bengal

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Patiala at 8-30 on Wednesday morning and was given a warm welcome by His Highness the Maharaja his officials and number of European ladies and gentlemen including some officers of political department.

* * * *

A Bangalore message of Feburary 22nd, says:—Sub-Inspectors Rajgopal, Wali and Sanath assisted by Sergeant Thompson by a successful midnight raid arrested thirteen Moslem gamblers with money. Before the second Cantonment Magistrate all accused pleaded guilty, and the first accused was fined Rs. 50 and the rest Rs. 10 each.—(A.P.).

* * * *

Prince of Wales dined with the Viceroy on Tuesday evening and left for Patiala.—(A.P.).

* * * *

Dr. Savarkar gave an address on *Chitrakala* at the Ketkar's Art Institute on Sunday (the 19th instant), on the occasion of the student's social gathering when Mr. K. R. Divekar, presided. The lecturer compared the poet to the artist and said that both were useful to the country alike. He then pointed out the faults of the present day artist and showed in what direction improvements were needed in the line so that the art would be useful to the country.

* * * *

A Broach correspondent writes under date February 21st:—Begum Mahomedali Sahiba and Mr. Zahedalli arrived here yesterday noon from Surat. She addressed several ladies' meetings yesterday and also a public meeting of 6000 at Fata Talas where she specially insisted on khaddar programme and Hindu-Moslem unity.

* * * *

The Editor of "Swarajya", a weekly nationalist paper of Unao wires under date February 21st that arrangements for starting a daily under the same name is complete and it is going to be started very soon. The weekly "Swarajya" will also continue publication.

* * * *

Our correspondent from Nadiad wires on the 21st instant that Mr. Manilal Kothari was quite successful in pacifying the Bhils of Danta Shirohi and Palaspur States by delivering Mahatmaji's message of non-violence.

* * * *

The Secretary, Indian Labour Association, Asansol wires on the 22nd instant saying that the strikers all through the line from Tundla down to Asansol are quite firm and though the authorities are trying to give the strike a political colour, it is purely an outcome of bread and self-respect questions.

* * * *

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

* * * *

The Director of Information in the course of a note published on the "Progress of the Reclamation of Back Bay says:—

The reclamation of Back Bay has begun in earnest. Thursday morning the Advisory Committee of the Development Department accompanied by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Sir Lawless Hepper, Col. Lewis, the Engineer in charge of the Back Bay scheme, Mr. Elgee, the Resident Engineer, Mr. P. W. Monie and others visited the site and saw the constructional works in progress.

* * * *

On Monday 19th instant the Parel High School of the Gokhale Education Society, celebrated "Dasa Navami" and the "Tanaji Mahisare Day." Ballads of Govindagraja and Shahir Tulsidas, were sung, and Messrs. Donde and Juvale delivered inspiring speeches.

* * * *

Our correspondent at Poona wires under date February 21 that for some local reasons picketing of liquor shops has been temporarily suspended till the promoters decide upon its recommencement on some more suitable lines.

* * * *

On Sunday the 9th instant the members of the Young Men's Circle, (Andheri) were at an "At-Home" at the bungalow of Dr. Lewis D'Silva on the occasion of Mr. Paul Anthony Berreira having taken his L. L. B. degree.

* * * *

Our London correspondent wrote on the 2nd instant:—Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala's parliamentary candidature for North Battersea had practically been settled last May, but as even in the Labour Party of Great Britain, there is large section of Moderates who desire to get into power as quickly as possible, and who do not much like "Extremists" of the Saklatvala type in their midst, so the official confirmation of this candidature was only issued late in December. Immediately after this, a meeting of the rank and file of all the ward electors was arranged for in Battersea, which took place on the 19th January, and at which Mr. Saklatvala gave his inaugural address explaining why he was an "Extremist" and was determined to always remain so.

* * * *

A mass meeting of the citizens of Katni C. P., held on the 19th instant passed the following among resolutions:—

"That the meeting is of opinion that the Bardoli decisions being retrograde step and a complete surrender to the reactionary forces, should be revised by the All-India Congress Committee with a view to the furtherance of the righteous movement in all the essentials for the progress of the country.

* * * *

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Kamagar Bhagini Samaj a monthly gathering was held on Friday, the 17th instant in the Hall of the Crecheat the Fazulbhoy Mills. Mrs. Saraswatibai Donde gave in short the aims and objects of the C. E. Kamagar Bhagini Samaj.

* * * *

A message from L. Naubat Rai Sahgal, who is at present an under-trial prisoner in the District Jail Jullundur, to the Bar Association Jullundur City, states *inter alia*,

Sores from Wrist to Elbow

"Completely Healed"

Our portrait is of Mr. John Kidd, of 17, Mill Lane, Kilmarnock, Scotland, who writes:—"My right arm became covered with sores from wrist to elbow and was useless for over two years. I tried different ointments and so-called cures, but they never did me any good. Then I tried your 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and the sores soon began to heal up and power began to come back to my arm, so I persevered with the Mixture, and after having four bottles am glad to say my arm is completely healed up and I have now the full use of it." In a further letter over a twelvemonth later Mr. Kidd writes: "I have had no return of my complaint; my arm is still as sound as a bell and never troubles me in the least."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. *Of all dealers. Ask for and see you get*—

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting money please write your name and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No. if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructions would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct as also at the same time about the remittance by a separate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,

Genl. Manager,

"The Bombay Chronicle."

Backward children.

If you have a child that is not thriving, the greatest food help that you can give is Benger's.

Benger's Food is always prepared with fresh new milk, nature's greatest food for growing children.

BENGER'S Food

helps the digestion of the milk; changing it into a highly nutritious food cream which children greatly enjoy. Use fresh cows' milk for preference; when buffalo or goats' milk is used, it should be suitably diluted.

An extra meal of Benger's twice a day, mid-morning and bedtime, has by Doctor's recommendation, helped thousands of weakly children to robust health.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., MANCHESTER, England.

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.), 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.), 117, Pitt Street.

L.15b

Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

You cannot be healthy and strong unless you get your liver, stomach and your bowels functioning correctly. Nor can you afford to ignore any signs of disorder in these organs. Dangerous illness often results from neglect.

TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Ointment

Do you suffer from biliousness? Heartburn? Headaches? Sickness? Constipation? Indigestion?

Is your appetite poor? Does your food disagree with you? Are there stomach pains? Is the complexion sallow or the skin blotchy and pimply? Do you sleep badly and wake up tired and irritable?

Doan's Dinner Pills are a reliable medicine for any disorder of the liver, stomach and bowels. They regulate digestion and so ensure new, rich, life-giving blood. They strengthen the bowels and promote a natural action. They have no griping or binding effect, and do not start a medicine-taking habit.

An occasional dose of Doan's Dinner Pills will cleanse and tone the entire digestive system, overcome all tendency to sluggish liver or constipation, and brace you up in every way.

But do not rely entirely upon a regulative medicine; try to keep well by nature's plan. Careful living, plain wholesome diet, daily exercise, and a glass of water night and morning shoould ensure to you a maintenance of the sound health which Doan's Dinner Pills have restored.

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold in three size bottles; prices As. 4, 8 and 12 per bottle; obtainable from all dealers.

Long Duration.

Minimum Current Consumption.

Pleasant White Light.

Highest Resistibility.

1,000 Burning-hours

THEREFORE BUY

!Only These Lamps!

Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon:

The Indian Produce & Oversea Trading Co.,

Importers & Exporters.

Branch Office :— Hamburg.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, (P. O. B. 554) BOMBAY.

Can be had from Stock at every competitive prices.

(A Few Upcountry Sub-Agencies are still open.)

REAL SERVIEABLE AUTO PRODUCT.

This Cleaner is unequalled for Carpets, Linoleum, Seats, Leather, Upholstery, Mohair Tops, etc. Positively harmless. No matter where and how often used. Fine for removing spots from clothes, etc. Removes grease and dirt. Does the work immediately and no waiting.

1 Pint Can, Rs. 2-12.

The Advance Motor Co.

ACCESSORY MERCHANS,

CHOWPATI, BOMBAY.

Telegr. "Automotive." *Telep.* No. 5121.

This Treadle Machine is supplied complete with brayer fountain, duplex distribution, quick stop brake, cast rollers, extra roller cores, ink plate, roller wheels, treadle, 2 chases and wrench.

GOLDING JOBBER No. 6; Size 8 by 12

We also carry a large stock of R. H. Steven's & Co.'s Printing Types and other sundries Karl Kranze Guillotine and other machines Hand and Typographic numbering machines, Stereotyping apparatus, wire Stitching machines etc., etc.

J. B. ADVANI & Co.,

Lohar Street, BOMBAY 2.

Fresh Stock

OF

Huntly and Palmers Biscuits, Cadbury's Chocolates, Provisions, wines, Spirits, etc.

Prices on application.

PHILLIPS & Co. LTD.,

324 Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE PREMEIR FIRM

in the Laundry and Cleaning Trade.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co

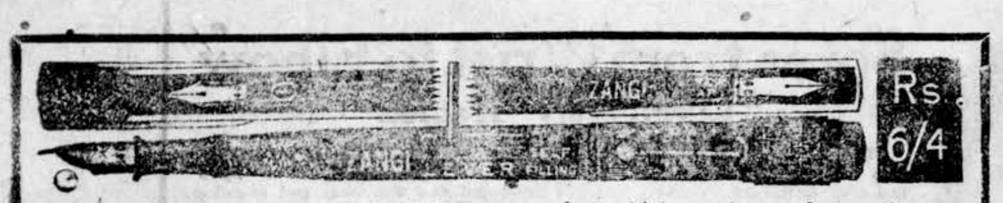
LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS. BOMBAY.

FIRE MARINE ACCIDENT AND OTHER RISKS

Head Office

BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017



ZANGI the latest improved fountain pen never leaks, blots or stops and never becomes unserviceable for want of repairs or spare parts. Efficient service guaranteed. Order to-day V.P.P on 7 days approval ZANGI Inklet, Blue, Blue Black, Red, Green or Purple 3 Dozen Ans 8. Calendar Clip Ans. 8. All other pens repaired or exchanged. FACTORY SALES Co., No. 19, [illegible] Sarak, DELHI.

GENUINE 4711 ORIGINAL

EAU de COLOGNE

IN ALL SIZES
MADE IN COLOGNE, GERMANY.
PRICES MODERATE

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART Ltd.
219, CENTURY BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY

Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant

Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—

Fleet Street Wire Rope, Cossar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings,, "Admiralty" Rubbes Streets Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE :— [illegible] Street. WAREHOUSE :—Darukhana Mazagon
Telephone 2457.

Wana-Ranee Regd

The Perfume of Ceylon

WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST LONDON

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

THE FAMILY REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

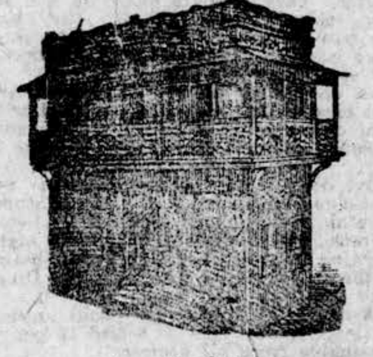
In nine cases out of ten, ill-health can be directly traced to imperfect digestion. The daily headache, acidity, flatulence, heartburn, languor, constipation, biliousness, all may have their origin in the faulty action of the organs of digestion. If you suffer in this way, it is evident that your stomach, liver, and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—need help. Thousands of people have testified that they have banished all such common ailments as these by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

This popular remedy tones, strengthens and stimulates the organs of digestion to healthy activity, thus enabling them to perform their vital functions naturally and easily.

For seven years I was suffering from fever complaint. My memory was weak on account of low fever which I used to have always. I used to feel giddy while walking. Once I happened to read in news papers about the well-known **Hakeem Haji Nawab Ali Khan** and consulted with him. He gave me to understand in a very encouraging manner that I would be alright in a very few days. I asked him as to how many days he would take to cure me. He replied "in about two weeks if God wishes" I am glad to say that I was alright during that time. I regained my lost strength and vivacity of a healthy youth. I am highly obliged to the said Hakeem Saheb and recommend all those who are suffering from such Chronic disease to undergo his treatment.

S. Dadabai,
Gogha Street, Fort BOMBAY.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN.
Jhaveri Building, Near Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY.



A part of the

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Which sends post free on being asked a book "Fun for Leisure Hours".
Head Office:—JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

To

Book Lovers

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Large selection of all the latest

Novels. Religious and Medical Books, &c. &c.

OFFERED AT A MUCH REDUCED RATE.

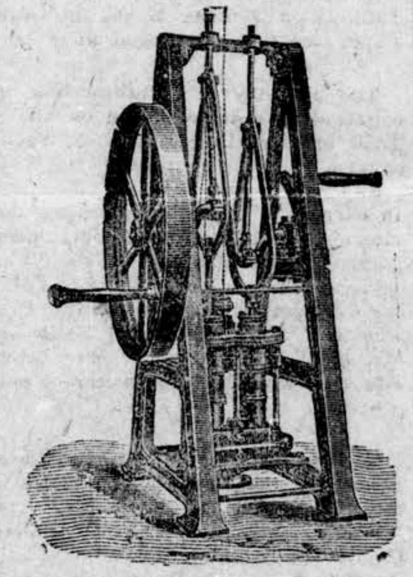
(25% Discount)

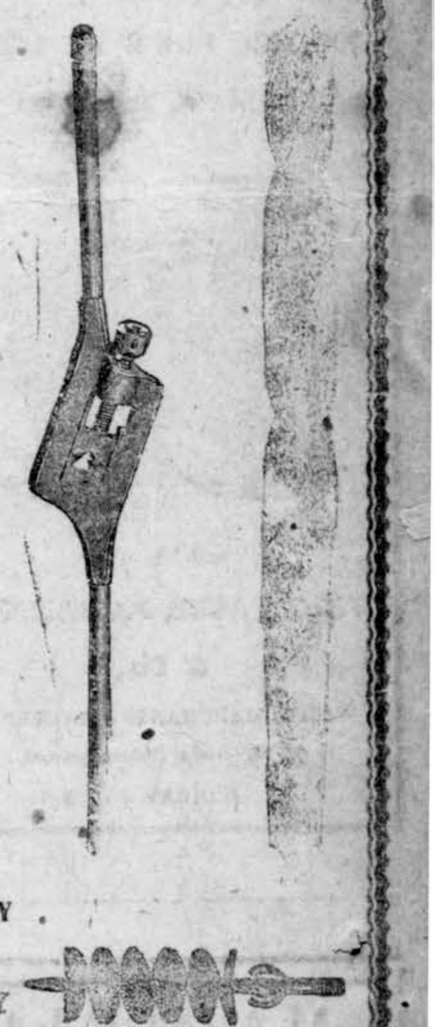
PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.,
314, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

YES. I LIKE

ASAHI BEER

SUPPLIED BY
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.





KURWA

AND

KAJIJI

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers

AND

Contractors.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Telephone No. 633 *Telegrams*:—KAYENKAY

Office and Showroom
358-58, Abdul Rehman St., BOMBAY
Inquiries and Correspondence invited

Feed your Brain and Nerves WITH

REGINUS

HEALTH STRENGTH VITALITY REVIVED.
Price per Phial, Re. 1 Doz, Rs, 10

OUR SPECIALITIES.

ASTHMA—Dry cough with sticky phlegm hard breathing, heavy perspiration etc., are cured completely with our specific. Price per Phial, Rs. 5.

BLOOD MIXTURE—All sorts of blood poison scurvy, eruptions are cured from the system thoroughly. Bot. Rs. 3.

Ranaghat Chemical Works
RANAGHAT BENGAL
Sole Agents:
Messrs. B. G. Jack & Co,
46-48 Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

QUALITY SUPREME

Madorina Watches

THE "HERMADO."
CHRONOMETRIC PRECISION.
Steel, Silver case from ...... Rs. [illegible]
14 ct. gold case from ...... Rs. [illegible]
18 ct. gold case from ...... Rs. [illegible]
Illustrated catalogue sent free on application.

MADORINA WATCH Co. LTD.
Kings B'ldg. BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.